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PUBLISHED MONTHLY—PRICE ANNAS 8.
THE INDIAN RAILWAY
TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.
THE BEST AND MOST COMPLETE GUIDE IN INDIA
Time and Fare Tables of all Indian Railways, Steam Boats and Daks, Places of Interest—Inland and along the Coast—Postal and Telegraphic Information, &c., &c., with a
COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
The Bombay Gazette Press, Fort, Bombay.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES & LONDON

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Date of Sailing. Saturday	Steamers.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
2-39 P.M. 1907.				
31st Aug.	* CALEDONIA	7558		
7th Sept.	PENINSULAR	5294	MOLDAVIA	9500
14th ,,	EGYPT	7912		
21st ,,	PENINSULAR	5294	INDIA	7911
28th ,,	MARMORA	10509		
5th Oct.	ORIENTAL	5184	MONGOLIA	9505
12th ,,	ARABIA	7903		
19th ,,	ORIENTAL	5284	VICTORIA	6522
26th ,,	PERSIA	7501		
2nd Nov†	MACEDONIA	10512		
9th ,,	OCEANA	6610		
16th ,,	PENINSULAR	5294	MOOLTAN	9621
23rd ,,	EGYPT	7912		

† Passengers for Marseilles and Gibraltar by this Steamer change at Port Said to the S. S. "Britannia."
* Proceeds to Marseilles Only.

The above Steamers convey Passengers to Marseilles, Plymouth and London excepting "Caledonia" which takes passengers to Marseilles only.

Passengers for Brindisi tranship to a connecting steamer at Port Said.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the CARNAC BUNDER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON, the day previous to sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M., on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with port of destination.

Tenders leave the Carnac Bunder on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 12 and 12-30 P.M., for Medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's Steam Barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA AND AUSTRALIA.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly, usually on TUESDAYS, taking Passengers for the Straits, China and Japan and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals calling at Ports *en route*.

W. C. SYMES,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. COMPANY.

BOMBAY, 26TH JULY, 1907.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

GRINDLAY GROOM & CO.,
BOMBAY.

PASSENGERS booked without charge and on Favourable terms. Berths carefully selected.
SLEEPING CAR and CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.
RAILWAY OFFICIALS and MISSIONARIES booked at Reduced Rates.
PASSAGES booked to ENGLAND via JAPAN and AMERICA by the Canadian Pacific, Occidental and Oriental, and Pacific Mail Routes.
HANDBOOK giving details of Fares, &c., and List of Sailings by all Lines sent free on application.
PASSENGERS met on arrival.
BAGGAGE shipped and cleared and Insurance effected covering all risks.
PACKAGES cleared or shipped.
CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES DRAFTS, and SOVEREIGNS at current rates

CALCUTTA AGENTS: GRINDLAY & Co.
LONDON AGENTS: GRINDLAY & Co.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on THURSDAY
CHIOTAT	8,378	Combe	5th Sept 1907.
OHIO	8,365	Grimaud	3rd Oct. ,,
	8,143	Magnan	31st ,,
N	8,130	Martin	28th Nov. ,,
	8,686	Boyer	26th Dec. ,,
CHOTAT	8,378	Combe	23rd Jan. 1908.
EN	8,365	Verron	20th Feb. ,,

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS.

TICKETS can be made available for one way by the Steamers and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd Paris

AUSTRALIA DIRECT

FAR EAST, TRANSHIPPING AT COLOMBO.

	Tons.	Captain	To Sail on or about
	8,130	Martin	13th Sept. 1907.
	8,686	Boyer	11th Oct. ,,
	8,378	Combe	8th Nov. ,,

Particulars apply to—

L. BRICARD,
Agent.

BOMBAY, 26TH JULY, 1907.

APRIL 23RD, 1907.

ALL PREVIOUS ISSUES ARE HEREBY CANCELLED.

ELLERMAN (CITY AND HALL) LINES OF STEAMERS,

BOMBAY *via* KARACHI to LONDON (*via* MARSEILLES OR GENOA); LIVERPOOL and other Ports.

From Bombay or Karachi.	A. 1st class Surgeon and Stewardess. Single.	Return.	B. All Steamers without Surgeon or Stewardess. Single.	Return.	2nd Class only when steamer has 1st Class accommodation. Single.	Return.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
	440	704	352	528	330	495
	468	748	374	561	352	528
Genoa	579	935	495	770	429	649
	605	990	517	792	462	704
overland						
Genoa or Marseilles						
returning via Marseilles or Naples	653	*1135	570	9990	482	809
Karachi	44	..	40	...	33	—

* Returning journey from Liverpool, by Sea. Rs. 1,038, Rs. 845 and Rs. 731, respectively.

The following sailings are subject to alteration:—

APPROXIMATE SAILINGS FROM KARACHI.

Class.	Steamers.	Tons.	Due Bombay	Leave Bombay.	Leave Karachi.	Due Liverpool.
	Trafford Hall	...	Aug 8	Aug 16	Aug 28	Sept 22
	C. of Manchester	..	Aug 19	Aug 29	Sept 10	Oct 5

APPROXIMATE SAILINGS FROM BOMBAY.

Denbigh Hall	..	July 11	Aug 20	..	Sept 19
Stanley Hall	...	Aug 22	Sept 19	...	Oct 15
City of Lucknow	...	Sept 11	Sept 31	...	Oct 27

For Passage and further Particular apply to—

KILLICK NIXON & Co.,
Agent ELLERMAN (CITY AND HALL) LINES OF STEAMERS, Bombay.

SHIPPING.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LD.

INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS AS FOLLOWS:—

FOR KARACHI.

Steamers.	Tons.	Sailing Date.	Time.
DWARKA	1,700	Thur. 29th Aug.	8 a. m. (direct).
LHASA	2,171	Frid. 30th Aug.	7 a. m. (direct).

FOR KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF (Weekly).

S. S. "MADURA," 1,956 tons, on MONDAY, 26th Aug., calling at Karachi, Pasni, Gwadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Dubai, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire and Koweit.

FOR KARACHI AND BUSHEH (Weekly).

S. S. "DWARKA," 1,700 tons, on THURSDAY, 29th Aug., calling (for Mails and Passengers) at Muscat, Bushire, Koweit and Mahomera also taking Passengers and cargo on through bookings to Ahwaz and Bagdad.

FOR EAST AFRICA.

S. S. "OBRA," 5,462 tons, sailing on or about 30th Aug., calling at Lamu, Mombasa and Zanzibar.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "LAUNDAURA," 3,000 tons, on or about 14th Sept.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA (Direct).

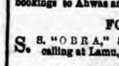
Frequent sailings, for particulars of which, also as to onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, Straits Settlements, Mauritius, Australia, and New Zealand, apply to—

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.,
Agents, BOMBAY.

23rd August, 1907.

KING KING & CO.,

BANKERS and EAST INDIA AGENTS, BOMBAY.



PASSAGES ENGAGED and best available berths secured at lowest rates obtainable by P. and O. and all other Steamers, free of charge of Commission.

Latest List of Sailings, Fares and Handbook of information furnished by return of post on application.

SPECIAL REDUCED FARES for Railway Officials, Missionaries, and Family Parties obtained.

Special attention paid to the grouping of Passengers travelling 2nd Class by P. and O.

Every assistance rendered to Passengers on arrival in Bombay. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and Shipped.

Special Agents of the Firm meet all Steamers at Brindisi and Marseilles.

Packages of every description received for despatch as Cargo to Messrs. HENRY S. KING & Co., London, or Messrs. KING BAILLIE and Co., Liverpool.

Freight and Marine Insurance at the Lowest Rates. Quotations furnished on application.

KING HAMILTON & Co.,
CALCUTTA:
HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co,

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

DIRECT LINE TO TRIESTE VIA BRINDISI.

Steamers.	Tons	Captain.	To sail on
SILESIA	5150	G. Bergoglian	1st Sept.
AFRICA	4596	G. Balcich	1st Oct.
KOERBER	5301	A. Forgesi	1st Nov.
BOHEMIA	4222	M. Dabovrich	16th ,,
AFRICA	4596	F. Badessich	1st Dec.
IMPERATOR	4140	F. Morea	16th ,,

ORDINARY LINE TO TRIESTE.

Steamers.	Tons	Captain	To sail on or about.
* CHINA	5999	A. de Petris	25th Dec

* Will call at Karachi. † Will call at Fiume

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE, VENICE, and Brindisi are available for two years,

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothards and other Routes,

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE MESSAGERIES MARITIMES Co.

RETURN TICKETS, available for one way by the Austrian Lloyd's and the return voyage by the Messageries Maritimes Co., are issued at reduced fares,

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE NORTH GERMAN LLOYD'S S. N. CO.

Return Tickets are issued for the voyage, Bombay to Trieste, by Austrian Lloyd's and Genoa to Colombo by North German Lloyd's and vice versa.

Passengers to VENICE tranship at TRIESTE to another steamer of the Company which takes about 6 hours to cross the Gulf.

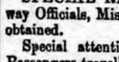
STEAM TO JAPAN via COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA, AND KOBE.

Steamers.	Tons	Captain.	To sail on or about.
ISTOCK	2891	M. Ticac	20th Sept.
F. FERDINAND	6046	C. Matcovich	25th Oct.

For further particulars regarding passages apply to the

AGENT GENERAL,
Austrian Lloyd's S. N. Co.
Sassoon House, 92, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA FLORIO AND RUBATTINO UNITED COMPANIES.



BOMBAY to NAPLES and GENOA direct for BRINDISI and VENICE.

(Transhipping at PORT SAID).

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on
LIGURIA	6,000		18th Sept. 1907.
BALDUINO	4,580	D. Costa	10th Oct. ,,
RUBATTINO	4,880	G. Tasca	15th Nov. ,,

RATES TO THE ABOVE PORTS INCLUSIVE OF WINE AND BEER.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.
Single tickets	Rs. 600	Rs. 385	Rs. 165
Return tickets available two years	,, 936	,, 575	

Through and Return Tickets to LONDON on application.

Through tickets to New York in connection at Naples or Genoa with the Company's weekly service. 1st Class, Rs. 970; 2nd Class Rs. 650. Special Rates for Missionaries. Passengers for Europe have the option of going *via* Genoa and returning *via* Venice or *vice versa*, and can break their Journey at any port *en route*.

BOMBAY TO SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Vessels	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on.
LEVANZO	5,000	G. Gravone	17th Sept. 1907.
CAPRI	6,000	G. Belsito	17th Oct. ,,
LEVANZO	5,000	G. Gravone	17th Nov. ,,

Excellent accommodation. SALOON Fares to SINGAPORE and to HONGKONG Rs. 220.

Through Bills of Lading for Mediterranean, Black Sea and American Ports issued.

G. DEGROSSI,
Agent.

No. 80, HORNBY ROAD.

POONA SEASON.

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GREAT BRITAIN, CONTINENT, AMERICA AND

ESTABLISHED 1809.

CHIEF OFFICES:
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LONDON: 61 Threadneedle Street.

Total Funds Exceed £17,837,000
Total Revenue for 1905 Exceeded £ 3,774,000

The sum of over ONE MILLION STERLING was divided among Participating Life Policy-holders in 1905, yielding a BONUS at the Rate of £1-8-0 per cent. per annum not only on the original sums assured but also on all subsisting Bonuses.

POLICIES in some cases have been MORE THAN DOUBLED in amount by the addition of BONUSES.

For 1905 PROSPECTUS and Proposal Forms apply to

Messrs. KING KING & Co.,
Secretaries,
NORTH BRITISH and MERCANTILE INSURANCE Co.,
KING'S BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

THE INDIAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

Established under the Chairmanship of
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"ALL INDIA UNITED INSURANCE CO., LD."

Authorized Capital Rs. 5,000,000.
Subscribed Capital Rs. 2,554,300.

COMPANY'S FUNDS.
Invested in Government Securities only.

COMPANY'S RATES.
Lower than those of other Companies.

COMPANY'S BUSINESS.
Done in Bombay as well as in the Mofussil.

FIRE INSURANCE.
Accepted on Buildings, Furniture, Personal Effects, Shops, Godowns, Mills, Factories, Rent, etc.

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JAFFER JOOSAB & CO.,
Secretaries,
7, Green Street, Fort, BOMBAY.

WANTED AGENTS for Up-countries.

GRESHAM LIFE OFFICE.

ASSETS..... Rs. 14 Crores.
ANNUAL INCOME ..... Rs. 2 Crores.

ESTABLISHED—1848,

NOVEL and ATTRACTIVE forms of ASSURANCE APPEALING SPECIALLY to those who desire to combine INVESTMENT WITH OLD AGE PENSION

TABLE—I. T. D. H.

EXAMPLE:—

Rs. 442-8-0 Annual Premium secures to a person aged 25.

(1) In case of Death before age 60—
IMMEDIATE PAYMENT of ... Rs. 10,000

(2) In case of Survival to age 60—
(a) CASH PAYMENT of ... ... Rs. 10,000
(b) LIFT ANNUITY of ... ... Rs. 600.
(c) PARTICIPATION IN 35 YEARS CAPITALISED.

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Prospective benefits in case of Survival (in above example) equivalent to an Investment of Annual Premiums in CONSOLS. Whilst the security of Rs. 10,000 Assurance in case of Death during 35 years is obtained in addition.

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BEFORE proposing for LIFE INSURANCE, the Public are invited to have a peep into a Policy of the MANUFACTURERS' LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, wherein the cash surrender values, paid up values, etc., along with other conditions of the Policy are distinctly laid down for different systems and different ages.

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JAFFER JOOSAB & CO.,
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continues to beat
4 cylinder cars
on both SPEED and EFFICIENCY
in open competition.

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Hill Climb, July 10th,
60 h.p. six cylinder
NAPIER FASTEST,
beating the following 4 cylinder cars:
3 Daimlers, 3 Berliets, De Dietrich, 2 Iris, 2 Thornycrofts, Germain, 2 Deasys, Maudslay, etc.;
and the following 6 cylinder cars:
Minerva, 2 Iris, Thames.

SHELSLEY WALSH
Hill Climb, July 13th,
60 h.p. six cylinder
NAPIER FASTEST,
in Club Hill Climb,
beating the following 4 cylinder cars:
2 Mercedes, 5 Daimlers, 2 Siddeleys, 2 Lanchesters, 5 Ariels, 2 Deasys, Martini, 2 Minervas, Thornycroft, etc.

MARCKS & Co., LTD.,

SOLE AGENTS,
BOMBAY & POONA.

GALVANIZED FLEXIBLE CRUCIBLE
STEEL WIRE ROPES.

In all Sizes from ½ inch to 5 inches Circumference.
Over 100,000 Feet in Stock.
Ready for Immediate Delivery.

W. CROWDER & CO., LTD.,

APOLLO STREET, BOMBAY.

BY APPOINTMENT AT H. E. THE GOVERNOR.

YOU CAN'T BE TOO CAREFUL ABOUT YOUR
BREAD.

While Selecting be Careful to See that is made of the Best Flour, is
ADEQUATELY FERMENTED, PROPERLY BAKED
and contains all the Nutritious Elements of the "STAFF OF LIFE."

Be exceedingly particular to see that the Bread you are getting is from the popular Steam Bakery of

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Then you can feel sure of the genuineness of quality.
Delivery made in the morning throughout Bombay.

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Orders are solicited from RAILWAYS, MUNICIPALITIES, NATIVE STATES, MILLS, SCHOOLS, DISPENSARIES and FAMILIES.

FOR MALARIA, INFLUENZA, AND MILD FORMS OF PLAGUE,

Use BATLIWALLA'S AGUE MIXTURE or PILLS. Re. 1.

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Is the only remedy for CHOLERA. Re. 1.

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Cure Nervous Exhaustion and Constitutional Weakness, Re. 1-8,

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Is scientifically made of Native and English Drugs, such as Mayaphal and Carbolic Acid B.P. As. 4.

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Incorporated under the Indian Companies Act VI. of 1882.

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CAPITAL CALLED UP ... ,, 50,00,000

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NOORDIN EBRAHIM NOORDIN, Esq. (Messrs. Noordin Ebrahim Noordin and Co.)

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INTEREST is allowed on Daily Balance from Rs. 200 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent per annum, and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not come to Rs. 2 per half-year will be allowed.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Amounts for 12 months are received at 4½ per cent. and for other periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

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The Banks grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

The Bank undertakes on behalf of its Constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon: they also undertake the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all description of Stocks at moderate charges, particulars of which may be had on application

H. P. STRINGFELLOW,
Manager

INTERNATIONAL BANKING CORPORATION.

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Capital paid up..... Gold $3,250,000·00
Reserve Fund and Undivided Profits..... Gold $3,459,038·08

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Calcutta.	Manila.	San Francisco.
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Hong Kong.	Yokohama.	Panama.
	Colon.	

THE CORPORATION buys and sells Bills of Exchange, issues Letters of Credit, and carries on every description of Banking and Exchange business.

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FIXED DEPOSITS received for 12 months or shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

GEO. HOGG,
Acting Manager.

BOMBAY OFFICE,
42/43, Church Gate Street.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital	$ 100,00,000
Sterling Reserve Fund	$ 100,00,000
Silver Reserve Fund	$ 110,00,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors	$ 100,00,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.

J. R. M. SMITH, *Chief Manager*

LONDON BANKERS:
LONDON AND COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD.

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WM. GAIR RATHBONE, Esq. (Director Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Co.).
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A. M. TOWNSEND, C. S. ADDIS, } *London Managers*

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BOMBAY.	LYONS.	SHANGHAI
CALCUTTA	MANILA.	SINGAPORE
COLOMBO.	NAGASAKI.	SOURABAYA.
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HAMBURG.	PEKING.	YOKOHAMA.
HANKOW.	PENANG.	YLOILO.

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Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000, provided the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Are received for varying periods up to 12 months on terms which may be ascertained on application.

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G. H. WILSON,
Acting Agent.

CHURCH GATE STREET, BOMBAY.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	Yen 24,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	,, 21,000,000
ORDINARY RESERVE FUND	,, 11,050,000
SPECIAL RESERVE for SILVER FUND	,, 1,000,000
SPECIAL RESERVE FUND	,, 2,000,000

HEAD OFFICE:—YOKOHAMA.

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London	Shanghai	Tientsing	KOBE
Lyons	Hongkong	Changchun	Osaka
New York	Hankow	Antung-Hsien	Tokyo
San Francisco	Tientsin	Ryojun (Port Arthur)	Nagasaki
Honolulu	Peking		Bombay
(Hawaii)	Newchwang	Dairen	
	Chefoo	Liaoyang	
		Deiren (Dalny)	

LONDON BANKERS:—

The Bank of England; The London Joint Stock Bank, Ld.; The Union of London and Smiths Bank, Ld.; The Parr's Bank, Ld.

BOMBAY BRANCH:—

LIBERAL INTEREST allowed on CURRENT Accounts.

FIXED DEPOSITS on terms to be learnt on application

CREDITS granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

DRAFTS granted on JAPAN and the Chief Commercial places in the World

K. KODAMA,
Manager

Albert Buildings,
HORNBY ROAD FORT, BOMBAY.

BANKS.

COX & CO.,

BANKERS AND AGENTS.

HORNBY ROAD, BOMBAY.

BRANCH AT RAWALPINDI.

BANKING BUSINESS of every description transacted.

CURRENT and FIXED DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS opened free of charge, and Interest allowed thereon. Terms may be ascertained on application

LETTERS OF CREDIT and CIRCULAR NOTES issued.

TELEGRAPHIC REMITTANCES made, and Addresses Registered with London Office free of charge.

PASSAGES ENGAGED and best available Berths secured to All Parts of the World free of charge of commission.

PASSENGERS met on Arrival and BAGGAGE received for Shipment and Clearance

INSURANCES of every description effected.

List of Representatives and Correspondents and all information in connection with Agency Business and a copy of the Balance Sheet will be sent on application.

HEAD OFFICE:
16, CHARING CROSS, LONDON.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL	£ 1,500,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	£ 1,125,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	£ 562,500
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS	£ 562,500
RESERVE FUNDS	£ 170,000

HEAD OFFICE:
40, Threadneedle Street, London E. C.

LONDON BANKERS:
The Bank of England.
The London Joint Stock Bank.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

BOMBAY, KARRACHEE, CALCUTTA, MADRAS, COLOMBO, KANDY, GALLE, SINGAPORE, PENANG, HONGKONG and SHANGHAI.

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and Branches, and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the daily balance if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000. Sums over Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Rates for Fixed deposits for 12 months and shorter period to be ascertained on application.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody, realising interest and dividends when due.

JAMES MURDOCH,
ESPLANADE ROAD BOMBAY, Manager.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

CORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

CAPITAL	£800,000
RESERVE FUND	£1,075,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS	£800,000

HEAD OFFICE
HATTON COURT, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON

AGENCIES AND BRANCHES:

Hamburg.	Melan, Deli (Sumatra).	Foochow.	
Bombay.	Singapore.	Saigon.	
Karachi.	Kwala Lumpor	Shanghai.	
Calcutta.	Bangkok.	Tientsin.	
Madras.	Batavia.	Hankow.	
Rangoon.	Soumbaya.	Mombasa.	
Colombo	Kobe.	Yokohama.	
Penang.	Manilla.	Nairobi.	
Thaiping (Perak).	Cebu (Philippines).	New York.	
Ipoh (Perak).	Hongkong.	Chittagong	
		Entebbe.	

THE CORPORATION grant DRAFTS on the above Agencies and Branches, and also on the Principal Commercial Cities throughout the world; buy and receive for collection BILLS OF EXCHANGE; issue TRAVELLING LETTERS OF CREDIT; and undertake general Banking Business of every description.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.—Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum Monthly Balances if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.

Amounts above Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms which may be ascertained upon application.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, STOCKS, and SHARES bought and sold on account of clients, and also received for safe custody and collection of Interest and Dividends when due.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

OFFICE HOURS—10-30 A.M. to 4 P.M.
Saturdays—10-30 A.M. to 2 P.M.

J. GREIG,
ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY. Agent.

ALLIANCE BANK OF SIMLA, LD.

CAPITAL (Paid up)	Rs. 15,00,000
RESERVE FUND (in Government Paper)	Rs. 21,00,000

HEAD OFFICE: SIMLA.

BRANCHES:

Calcutta, Bombay, Agra, Ajmere, Cawnpore, Darjeeling, Lahore, Mussoorie, Murree, Rawalpindi, and Umballa.

CORRESPONDENTS:

London, Edinburgh, Dublin, and in all the principal towns throughout India.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 500 up to Rs. 1,00,000 but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS received and interest allowed at rates which can be ascertained on application.

BANKING BUSINESS of Every Description transacted.

RULES OF BUSINESS and full information obtainable upon application.

W. A. M. LATTEY,
Agent.

Elphinstone Circle, BOMBAY

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	£1,200,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	£600,000
RESERVE FUND	£600,000

HEAD OFFICE:
7, BISHOPSGATE STREET, WITHIN LONDON.

BRANCHES:

Calcutta.	Delhi.	Cawnpore.	Tuticorin
Lahore.	Bombay.	Colombo.	Zanzibar.
Amritsar	Madras.	Mandalay.	Mombasa.
Kurrachee.	Rangoon.	Mewara Riya.	Nairobi.
Steamer Point.	Aden.	Kandy.	Chittagong
Entebbe.			

FIXED DEPOSITS.—The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of Interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE, payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, Africa, and Australia purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America, and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody, realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

HARRY S. JOHNSTON,
BOMBAY. *Manager.*

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

NOTICE.

WITH REFERENCE to this Office Notice, dated the 22nd Instant, published in your issue of the 23rd Idem, the Undersigned begs to state that the accident therein mentioned took place between 7 and 7-30 P. M. on the 19th Instant, and not on the day and hour previously stated.

H. G. GELL,
Commissioner of Police.

POLICE COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE.
BOMBAY, 24TH AUGUST, 1907.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

THE Bank will be CLOSED on SATURDAY, the 31st instant, that day being a Public Holiday under the "Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881."

R. AITKEN,
Off. Secretary and Treasurer.

BOMBAY, 24TH AUGUST, 1907.

BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY.

WITH reference to the Notice inviting applications for the appointments of TWO ASSISTANT HEALTH OFFICERS, the intending applicants are informed that the appointments are of two Assistants *to* the Health Officer.

S. M. EDWARDES,
Ag. Municipal Commissioner.

BOMBAY, 22ND AUGUST, 1907.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

MESSRS. COX AND CO.,
AND
MESSRS. COX'S SHIPPING AGENCY, LD.,
have Removed their Offices to
COX'S BUILDING,
HORNBY ROAD, BOMBAY.

POONA RACES,
7TH, 11TH, 14TH, 18TH, 21ST, 25TH, and 28TH, SEPTEMBER, 1907.

OWNERS are reminded that FINAL ENTRIES CLOSE on TUESDAY, 27th August, 1907.

CECIL GRAY,
Secretary,
Western India Turf Club.

POONA, 23RD AUGUST, 1907.

POONA 6TH EXTRA MEETING.

SATURDAY, 31ST AUGUST, 1907.

OWNERS are reminded that ENTRY CLOSES at 6 P. M., on MONDAY, 26th August, 1907.

CECIL GRAY,
Secretary,
Western India Turf Club.

POONA, 23RD AUGUST, 1907.

NOTICE is hereby given that SHABAN ALI PIRBHOY DAMJEE, of Bandra, Khoja Mahomedan inhabitant, has contracted TO SELL the undermentioned property to our client. Any person having any claim in or to the said property or any part thereof, by way of sale, exchange, mortgage, gift, trust, inheritance, possession, lease, lien, easement or otherwise, is hereby required to make the same known in writing to us at our Office No. 79, Medow Street, Fort, Bombay, and to the Assessor of Municipal Rates and Taxes within 14 days from the date hereof; otherwise the sale will be completed without any regard to any such claim and the same will be considered as waived.

All that piece or parcel of land of the quit and ground-rent tenure, together with the messuage or dwelling-house standing thereon, situate at Khetwadi 10th Lane, without the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-District of the Bombay, containing by admeasurement 248 Square Yards and 2/9 of a square yard or thereabouts, and Registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 2118 2119, New No. 1A/9223, Old Survey No. 812, and New Survey No. 3/5506, and bounded on the East by the property of the late Cumroodin Tyabjee; on the West by the Khetwadi 10th Lane aforesaid; on the North by the property of Dhanjibhoy Navroji Garivala, and on the South by the property of Gulbai, daughter of Merwanji Bomanji, and which said premises are Assessed by the Assessor of Municipal Rates and Taxes under D Ward No. 2005 (1), and Street No. 74, and were formerly in the occupation of the tenants of Haji Usman Haji Mahomed and another and are now in the occupation of the vendor's tenants.—Dated this 22nd day of August, 1907.

BARJORJEE DOSABHOY DOCTOR,
FOR MESSRS. PESTONJEE, RUSTOM, COLA & Co.,
Purchaser's Attorneys.

NOTICE.

THE HALF YEARLY GENERAL MEETING of the Members of the Bombay Gymkhana will be held in the Pavilion, on MONDAY, the 2nd September, 1907, at 6-30 p. m.

W. A. HAIG BROWN,
R. A. SPENCE,
Joint Honorary Secretaries.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

EDWARD VII, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Probate of the last Will and testament of LUDHABHAI EBRAHIM, late of Bombay, Khoja Mahomedan Inhabitant, lauded Proprietor.....Deceased.

SIR CURRIMBHOY EBRAHIM, Kt., FAZULBHOY CURRIMBHOY, RAHIMTULLA KHALAKDINA and GOOLAMHOOSEIN LUDHABHAI, the Executors named in the said will, residing at Warden Road, Pedder Road, Mahanpada and Pedder Road respectively .....Petitioners.

ALL PERSONS claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the proceedings if they think fit before the Grant of Probate.

Witness, LOUIS P. RUSSELL, Esquire, Acting Chief Justice at Bombay, aforesaid, this Nineteenth day of August in the year of our Lord One thousand Nine hundred and Seven and in the Seventh year of our Reign.

L. N. BANAJEE,
Registrar.

(The Seal of the High Court at Bombay.)

A. M. KAJIJI.
The 19th day of Aug 1907.
Messrs. EDGELOW, GULABCHAND, WADIA & Co.,
Petitioners' Attorneys.

THE DAVID MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that an AD-INTERIM DIVIDEND at the Rate of Rs. 20 per share, free of Income Tax, has been declared for the half year ending 30th June, 1907, payable at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 7, Esplanade Road, on and after MONDAY, the 26th August, 1907, between 11-30 A.M., and 3-30 P.M. to Shareholders whose names stand on the Company's Register on the 13th August 1907, on production of their Share Certificates.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED, from the 14th to 27th August, 1907, both days inclusive.

By Order,
SASSOON J. DAVID & CO.,
Agents.

BOMBAY, 6TH AUGUST, 1907.

THE STANDARD MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that an Ad-interim DIVIDEND at the Rate of Rs. 50 per Share of Rs. 500 and Rs. 12-8 per quarter Share of Rs. 125, free of income-tax, has been declared for the half year ending 30th June, 1907, payable at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 7, Esplanade Road, on and after MONDAY, the 26th August, 1907, between 11-30 A.M. and 3-30 P.M., to Share holders whose names stand on the Company's Register on the 13th August, 1907, on production of their Share Certificates.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 14th to the 27th August, 1907, both days inclusive.

By Order,
SASSOON J. DAVID & CO.,
Agents.

BOMBAY, 6TH AUGUST, 1907.

THE IMPERIAL OTTOMAN TOBACCO REGIE,

THE Agents of the above Company REQUIRE the SERVICES of a Travelling representative to establish Sub-agencies and Depots throughout India. Only persons having previous Indian experience of the Tobacco and Cigarette Trade need apply.

Applications should be sent along with copies of testimonials addressed to the Company at 15-17 Tamarind Lane, Bombay, stating terms required. Liberal terms will be allowed to competent man.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

FROM
THACKER'S CATALOGUE.

TECHNICAL, ETC.

	Rs. a.
Modern Practical Joinery. A Treatise on the Practice of Joiner's Work by Hand and Machine for the Use of Apprentices, Workmen and Builders, etc., etc., with Concise Treatises on Stair-Building, and on Hand Railing by the Square-Cut and Tangent Systems, Notes on Timber and Woods, etc., etc. By George Ellis, with about 1,000 clear and practical Illustrations	10 15
Refrigerating Machinery. Its Principles and Management. With 75 Illustrations by A. Ritchie Leask. 1907	4 0
Electric Gas Lighting, How to Install Electric Gas Igniting Apparatus, &c., &c. By H. S. Norrie. Illustrated	1 12
Astronomy without a Telescope. A Guide to the Constellations and Introduction to the Study of the Heavens with the Unassisted Sight. By E. Walter Maunder, F. R. A. S. Illustrated by Star Maps and Key Diagrams	4 6
The Book of Ornamental Alphabets, Ancient and Mediæval, from the Eighth Century with Numerals, &c., &c., Collected and Engraved by F. Delamotte	1 14

BELLES LETTRES, ETC.

Joe Skinner, or the Man with the Sneer. By Arthur Scott Craven. With a frontispiece	1 5
"Mr. Craven sings with equal ease in many tones—narrative, reflective, dialect, the light song, the serious monologue; the poet's interest always centering in human joys or sorrows, and his note clear, polished and musical."—"The Times."	
Dandy Dick. A Farce in Three Acts. By Arthur W. Pinero	1 2
The Sins of Society. Words spoken by Father Bernard Vaughan. With Portrait	1 12
The English Strewelpeter. Pretty Stories and Funny Pictures. By Dr. Heinrich Hoffman	0 12
Mr. Punch on Tour. The Humour of Travel at Home and Abroad. With 153 Illustrations	0 14
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The Silken East. A Record of Life and Travel in Burma. By B. C. Scott O'Connor. With 400 Illustrations, including 20 coloured plates, 2 vols	36 12
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The Hindustani Manual, in 2 parts. Part I. A Compendious Grammar of the Language, etc. Part II. A Vocabulary of Useful Words. By Duncan Forbes, L. L. D., a new edition, Revised by John I. Platts	2 10
The Management and Medical Treatment of Children in India. By Ed. A. Birch, M. D.	7 14
Notes on Stable Management in India and the Colonies. By Vety. Capt. J. A. Nunn, F. R. C. V., S. O. I. E., etc., 2nd Edition, Revised and Enlarged with a Glossary	1 0

CALCUTTA RUGBY FOOTBALL TOURNAMENT.

THE above TOURNAMENT for the CALCUTTA CUP will COMMENCE on the 14th SEPTEMBER.

ENTRIES CLOSE on SATURDAY, September 7th, at noon.

Entrance fee Rs. 10. For further particulars apply to—

T. C. MANDERS,
Hony. Secretary, CALCUTTA FOOTBALL CLUB,
20, Strand Road, Calcutta.

NOTICE.

KAIKHUSHRU MEHERBAN IRANI (whose name was at time written also as KAIKHOSROW MEHRBAN ERANEE, KAIKHASBU MEHRBAN IRANEE, KAIKHESHROO BIN MERBAN, KAIKHUSHROO MEHRBAN ERANEE, KAICASBROO MEHRBAN ERANI, KAIKHOSROO MEHERBAN IRANI) late of Yezd in Persia, Parsi Zorostrian Merchant and Landlord, deceased.

NOTICE is hereby given that all creditors and other persons having any debts, claims or demands against the estate of the said Kaikhushru Meherban Irani (who died on or about the 2nd day of January, 1907, and whose Will was proved by our client, Mr. Arcshir Bin Merban, the sole Executor therein-named and in the High Court of Judicature at Bombay in its Testamentary and intestate Jurisdiction on the 5th day of August, 1907) are hereby required to send particulars in writing of their debts, claims or demands to the Undersigned at 57, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay, on or before the 5th day of September, 1907, after which day the said Executor will proceed to distribute the assets of the said testator among the parties entitled thereto having regard only to the debts, claims and demands of which he shall then had notice and that he will not be liable for the assets or any part thereof so distributed to any person or persons of whose debt, claim or demands he shall not then have had notice.—Dated this 21st day of August, 1907.

EDGELOW, GULABCHAND, WADIA & Co.,
Attorneys for ARDESHIR BIN MERBAN,
The Sole Executor abovenamed.

NEW PREMISES
OF
CONNOR, GERRARD & CO.,
1-6 Medows Street, Bombay.

FURNITURE MANUFACTURERS & DECORATORS.

FURNITURE FOR
Drawing, Dining and Billiard Rooms, Bedrooms, Libraries, &c.
Best Quality, Style and Finish.
REASONABLE PRICES.
CORRESPONDENCE INVITED.
ESTIMATES FREE.
Apply for Designs.

BANK OF BOMBAY.
SAVINGS BANK.

THE BANK receives DEPOSITS on the following terms:—
Sums not exceeding Rs. 1,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.
Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable to one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors.
Interest is allowed at the rate of THREE PER CENT. per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 5,000.
Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application at the Bank.

J. BEGBIE.
SECRETARY AND TREASURER.

NOW AVAILABLE.

JOINT STOCK COMPANIES.—Proxy and Transfer Forms at Two Annas each. Special Quotations for large quantities with name of Company included. Apply at "THE BOMBAY GAZETTE," Office.

AMUSEMENTS.

GAIETY THEATRE.

MAURICE E. BANDMANN
PRESENTS THE
BANDMANN COMEDY CO.
22 LONDON ARTISTES 22.
GRAND OPENING NIGHT!!!
TUESDAY, 27TH AUGUST.

RAFFLES.

WED.,	28th Aug.,	—A Message from Mars.
THURS.,	29th "	—The Idler.
FRID.,	30th "	—The Admirable Crighton.
SATUR.,	31st "	—The Silver King.
MOND.,	2nd Sept.	—The Liars.
TUES.,	3rd "	—Lady Windermere's Fan.
WEDN.,	4th "	—The Sign of the Cross.
THURS.,	5th "	—The Intervener.
FRID.,	6th "	—Charley's Aunt.
SATUR.,	7th "	—Are You a Mason.
MOND.,	9th "	—East Lynn.
TUES.,	10th "	—The Professor's Love Story.
WEDN.,	11th "	—His House in Order.
THURS.,	12th "	—The Private Secretary.
FRID.,	13th "	—Sherlock Holmes.
SATUR.,	14th "	—The Three Musketeers.
MOND.,	16th "	—Lord and Lady Algy.

Time and prices as usual.
Plan now open at ROSE & CO.

TOWN HALL.

FOR THREE NIGHTS ONLY.
MR. EDWARD BRANSCOMBE
PRESENTS
THE SCARLET MYSTERIES
FROM LONDON
In their Refined and Unique Entertainment.

OPENING NIGHT.
SATURDAY, AUGUST 31ST.

COMPLETE CHANGE OF PROGRAMME, NIGHTLY.

Prices, Rs. 4, 3, 2 and 1. Plan at SOUNDY & Co.
Doors open 8-45 P.M. Commence 9-30 P.M.

CONNAUGHT HOTEL,
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CUISINE OF THE VERY BEST.
Most Central Position.

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THE SIMPLEX in theory and practice, complete course of Shorthand, with Free Instructions throughout. Rs. 5-4. Perfection guaranteed.

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Write sharp to the PRINCIPAL,
THE UNIVERSAL TRAINING INSTITUTE OF COMMERCE,
BARODA.

THE LITTLE THINGS THAT COUNT.

Those Wondrous Oaks, from little acorns grew. Give children, babies and all persons of delicate constitution of either sex MUNK'S COD-LACTONE, a combination of Codliver Emulsion with Lactophosphate of Lime with or without guacol, and they will be Healthy and Robust as British Oaks!

THE ORIGINAL MADON'S PHARMACY,
NEAR THE CRAWFORD MARKET.

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RHEDOY NATH MAITRA.

372, Upper Chitpore Road, Jorasanko, Calcutta.

PERSONS SUFFERING FROM LEPROSY, Asthma, Consumption, Diabetes, Piles, Diarrhœa, Dysentery, Rheumatism, Paralysis, Intermittent Fever, Jaundice, Liver, Spleen, Marcurial, all the incurable diseases which have been given up by doctors and kavirajes as hopeless, can be radically and rapidly cured by me within forty days. Certificates of medical cures are constantly received from those who have been successfully treated by me.

Medicines can be sent to the Mofussil on report of the particulars of diseases. Visiting hours 7 to 9 A.M., and 2 P.M.

VON LINTZGY'S
SPLEEN, LIVER, MALARIOUS FEVER, AND ANTI-FEVER MIXTURE.

Completely eradicates Fever and reduces Spleen and Liver. THOUSANDS CURED yearly. No recommendation is too strong for the Specific; it supersedes all other so-called Specifics.

PRICE Re. 1 per bottle.

SPECIAL RATES TO THE TRADE.

SOLD BY
VON LINTZGY & CO.,
CHEMISTS AND DRUGGISTS,
290-1-2, Bow Bazar Street, CALCUTTA,
and all respectable Medicine Vendors.

The above remedy has stood the test of time and thorough trial. Thousands of Testimonials have been received and are open to inspection. Trials are earnestly solicited. We are quite confident of the result.

GRAND ECONOMICAL SALE.
FURTHER REDUCTION.
Goods worth Rs. 15,000 to be SOLD OFF at Manufacturers' Price.

LATEST SHAPES of SUN HATS for Gents, Ladies and Children ARRIVED shortly and awaits inspection.

		Rs. a.
Children's Sun Hats	each	0 12
Children's Washing Frocks	each	0 14
Children's Sailor Cap	each	0 10
Gents' Pigstickers, double strap, with pagree	each	2 8
French Braces	each	0 8
Best Cawnpore Twill Shirts	each	0 12
Ladies' Sun Hats	each Re. 1 to	3 0
Ladies' Motor Cap	each	0 12
Ladies' Cotton and Woollen Undervests,	each Annas 3 to	1 0

A visit will amply repay you; therefore don't delay but come and secure the Best at Half Prices.

Our PRICES defy COMPETITION. PROVISION 25 per cent. cheaper than market rate.

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PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

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SAMPLE NIPS ON APPLICATION.

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ALDRIDGE, SALMON & CO., LTD.,
BOMBAY.

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MOET and CHANDON'S
DRY IMPERIAL
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THE NEW "REVLUC" PINCE NEZ.

DURING the Hot Steamy Weather, when your Glasses persist in falling off your nose, a pair of "REVLUC" FRAME fitted to your own lense, will be found a great boon.
They are self adjusting
There is nothing to break
They are always Horizontal
They are the acme of comfort and very strong
No slipping off the Nose.
Prices of Frames only, inclusive of fitting:—
Nickel, Rs. 3-8. Gold, Rs 35.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

THE HOME FOR THE AGED
MULKAPETT, HYDERABAD.

THIS INSTITUTION receives the Aged and Infirm Poor of both sexes, irrespective of Class, Caste, or Creed.
The Sisters Feed, Nurse, Clothe their Poor, and attend to all their wants.
☞ The Home is entirely supported by Voluntary Contributions.

FEVERS
of all varieties cured by
FEVER DROPS
Prof GAJJAR'S Formula
24 doses for 4 Ans.
of all Chemists or from
SUPDT. T. C. LABORATORY,
GIRGAUM, BOMBAY

BOOKS FOR SALE.

ROUND ABOUT BOMBAY.
By James Douglas. Rs. 5.

THROUGH ASIATIC TURKEY.
(Bombay to the Bosphorous)
By Grattan Geary (2 Vols.) Rs. 10.

BURMA AFTER THE CONQUEST.
By Grattan Geary, Rs. 5.

LAYS OF THE LAW.
(A Selection of Leading Cases)
By W. E. H. Re. 1

GIRAS AND GUARANTEE.
Being a Compilation of Decisions, etc., on Questions regarding Hires, Wants, and other Guaranteed Rights.
By L. P. Parikh. Rs. 6.
Apply "The Bombay Gazette" Office.

"SPECIAL SHORT" ADVERTISEMENTS.

Only Advertisements for Clerks, Servants, &c., Houses to Let, and Goods for Sale or Wanted, are accepted in this Column.

RATES.—(Cash only). Three lines—Per insertion One Rupee. Every additional line, Eight Annas.

REPLIES will be sent "BEARING" unless amount to cover Postage is previously paid.

"CLARESQUE" PLATE POWDER—Will make your Silver and Plated Table Ware look their brightest. Annas 12 per tin. Rs. 8 per doz. Instructions for using on every box. We use it ourselves and have had every opportunity of watching its lasting effect for the good of Silver and Plate.—MARCKS & Co., Ld., Jewellers, Bombay and Poona.

MR. N. P. KHARAS writes:—Singer's Sewing Machines are proved satisfactory in all respects. They are so strong that they can hardly go out to order, and as far as the mechanical excellence is concerned they are the best in the world

FOR SPECTACLES.—Eyes examined FREE of CHARGE by Dr. DINSHAW DASTOOR, pronounced as "A THOROUGHLY ABLE OPHTHALMIC SURGEON and a NEAT and SKILFUL OPERATOR" by the renowned PROFESSORS of LONDON. Competition defied. The ORIGINAL FIRM of DINSHAW M. DASTOOR & Co., Opposite Evans Fraser & Co., Fort.

ANGELICA GLYCERINE SOAP, with a fascinating Violet Perfume, makes woman Beautiful.—KING & CO., Cheapest Picture Framers, Church Gate St., Bombay.

FOR SALE.—An elegant second-hand English-built Vis-a-Vis or double-seated Victoria, by Offord, London, thoroughly overhauled and renovated with best English materials, in perfect good order and sound condition. Quite as good as a brand new imported carriage. Apply to Messrs. PRESS & Co., Fort Coach Factory, Mody Bay, Fort.

FORMS OF POWER-OF-ATTORNEY Neatly printed. Price 8 Annas. Can be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

GOVERNMENT SERVANT SUPPLIERS.—Messrs. OLIVER and Co. undertake the Supply of Labour in General Clerks. The original and only firm that supplies thoroughly efficient and reliable High Class Servants. Patronized by the Officers of the Services. Especially First Class Goanese and Mahomedan Servants for whom we guarantee. Fee Bombay Rs. 2, Mofussil Rs. 3 each servant, which stands good for six months. No. 4, Ch. G. St., Fort, Bombay. Established 1873.

INDIAN TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.—Special time and fare tables of all the Indian Railways. Abstract of Rules and Regulations. Through Routes and Fares from Bombay to places in India and Abroad. Postal and Telegraphic information, Steam-Boat and dak Companies. Places of interest along the Coast. A Coloured Map of India showing the Principal Railway Stations on the Indian Lines. Price, Eight annas Annual Subscription Rs. 6 including Postage

JOINT STOCK COMPANIES.—Proxy and Transfer Forms at Two Annas each. Special Quotations for large quantities with name of Company included. Apply at "THE BOMBAY GAZETTE," Office.

"LU—LU" EYE-DROPS. An absolutely non-irritant and a positive cure for Sore, Inflamed, Red, and Weak Eyes, Granulated or Inflamed lids, Itching and Watering of the eyes, Scales on the lids, Intolerance of light, Corneal Ulcers, and other stubborn affections of the Eye. By an Ophthalmic Surgeon. Re. 1.—D. SPECIFIC Co., Medows Street, Fort, Oriental Bank Building.

LARGEST ASSORTMENT of COOKING STOVES and Ranges to burn Coal, Wood, or Oil, and Kitchen Requisites in stock.—STOVE DEPOT, 17, Church Gate Street.

"LE ZIL" Fluid, a wonderful discovery absolutely non-irritant, quickest cure for all complicated FEMALE PELVIC CATARRHS and other diseases most prevalent in females. No internal medicines required. Dr. A. L. Pushong of Lucknow writes—"In cases of 6 and 8 years' duration it proved a marvel remedy." Rs. 2.—D. SPECIFIC Co., Medows Street, Oriental Bank Buildings, FORT.

OLD BOOKS.—Advertiser will be glad to receive lists of Old and Rare Books relating to Indian History and Events. Note Prices should be marked to facilitate selection and purchase. Address "BIBLIOPHILE," No. 9216 Advt. Dept. "Bombay Gazette."

ONE of the Sights of Bombay.—RAJA DEEN DAYAL'S ART PHOTOGRAPHIC SALOON, replete with everything that Oriental luxury and Artistic taste can suggest, and visitors will not regret an inspection of their High Class Portraiture, Artistic Paintings and Enlargements, and Indian Views of places of Special Interest.—Portrait Painting in oil on Photographic Panel a Specialty. Hydraulic Lift available. Take's Nippon Buildings, Top Floor, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

OVERLAND SUMMARY, PUBLISHED Weekly on the Departure of English Mail, 32 Pages of the "Pall Mail Budget" size, containing all the information of previous week, carefully arranged, Army Orders, &c. Town Subscription, yearly Rs. 12, Half-yearly Rs. 7 and Quarterly, Rs. 4. post Rs. 15-12; Rs. 8 and Rs. 5 respectively. English Subscription £1-1-0 per year Post Free.

RAILWAY HOTEL, Bombay, Grant Road, near Mora Buildings, Give it a trial and you will never regret your visit. Board and Residence. Rs. 2 and 3 per day. Very easy terms for permanent residents. Splendid Bars, Brand new Billiard Table. Dinner Rs. 1-4-0; Tiffin, Rs. 1-0-0; Breakfast As. 12 Dinner served till late hours.

REPORTS, Petitions, Memorials, Business Announcements, Bill Forms, Books, Pamphlets, &c., &c., printed with neatness and promptitude at reasonable rates. Special Terms for large contracts. Apply to the Manager. The "Bombay Gazette" Steam Press.

SEEDS! SEEDS!—Vegetable and Flower for the Coming Season. Fresh supply received every Third Week.—PALEKAR and Co., opposite Gokuldas Tejpal Hospital Esplanade Cross Road, Bombay.

SPECIAL OFFER.—COMMERCIAL ENVELOPES.—"Gazette Special No. 1" at Rs. 2-12 per thousand: if printed on flap, Rs. 4 per thousand. "Gazette Special No. 2" at Rs. 3-12 per thousand: if printed on flap Rs. 5 per thousand. Samples on application at "THE BOMBAY GAZETTE," Office

TO CYCLISTS.—REPAIRS of all kinds undertaken under European Supervision.—WALTER LANE AND Co., 5, Church Gate Street.

THE BISHOP AND HIS CHARGE.—The issue of the *Bombay Gazette* containing our Article on the BISHOP'S VISITATION CHARGE being sold out and many demands made for copies of the same we have reprinted the Article in PAMPHLET FORM.—Price 2 Annas each at this Office.

WILL FORMS of DIFFERENT KINDS Price 8 Annas. Can be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

TO BE LET

IN BUILDING overlooking Elphinstone Circle Garden:—

TOP-FLOOR.—FINE AIRY ROOM with Bath-room and Kitchen, and good convenience for servants. Rent Rs. 40 per mensem.

For further particulars apply to the owner—
DEVKARAN NANJEE,
21, Elphinstone Circle, Fort, Bombay.

R. SCOTT & Co., M. R. C. V. S.,
VETERINARY AND COMMISSION STABLES, AND COACH BUILDERS.
GOWALIA TANK VETERINARY STABLE AND COACH FACTORY.—Telephone No. 3032
Oldest Established Firm in Bombay

CHARGERS, Polo Ponies, Hacks and Carriage Horses selected with the greatest care for Local and Up-country Constituents.

HORSES shod on the most approved principles with Shoes made on the premises of specially imported iron, under the immediate supervision of a first class ENGLISH FARRIER.

ARABS and C. BREDS broken to Single (Rs. 15) and Double Harness (Rs. 30), and Saddle (Rs. 15) Walers broken to Single Harness or Saddle (Rs. 25) Double Harness (Rs. 50) Troublesome horses charged extra.

HORSES standing at Livery on Commission Sale or for treatment, Rs. 35 per mensem including Syce Stable rent charged on all horses, fed by owners, at Re. 5 per mensem, Commission on horses bought and sold up to Rs. 1,500, Value Rs. 17; over Rs. 1,500 Value 5 per cent. Examination and Certificate, Rs. 15. Verbal opinion as to Soundness, Re. 10.

CRUSHED HORSE FOOD best in the market, Rs. 5-8-0 per cwt, delivered free in Bombay, Special Mixtures, Bran, Gram, Barley, New Zealand Oats Australian Chaff, Pressed Hay, etc., supplied at lowest rates consistent with good quality.

ESTIMATES given, and carriages of every description built of the very best materials, under personal supervision, by skilled workmen.

REPAIRS neatly executed with promptitude and despatch, Rubber tyres of finest quality only supplied. Carriages greased by contract. Satisfaction guaranteed

Correspondence invited.

JARRAHWOOD.

JARRAH Steam-Sawn Scantlings suitable for Flooring, Joists, Rafters, Posts, Crowkheels, Office Partitions, Doors, Windows, Polished Furniture, Frame work, Cotton bale ribs. Jarrah is about half the price of Teak. Sample and price list on application to
Messrs. MILLARS' KARRI JARRAH Coy. (1903) Ld.,
Nippon Buildings Horaby Road, Bombay.

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
No. 7, MARINE STREET.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 26th instant, at 2-30 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a quantity of grey, white and coloured piece-goods and the following:—

Furniture, such as dressing, wash-hand and writing tables, cupboards, easy chairs, tables, chairs, almyrahs, bedsteads, wall brackets, clothes-press, sideboard, chest-of-drawers, wooden bedsteads.

1 Exhibition model kinestocope with jet satprator, screens, films, retorts, patroleum, hanging lamps.

At 3-0 p.m.

Under instructions from the Administor-General the effects of the late Mowjee Raje, such as sewing machines, table lamps, iron implements, side handles, slipper, leg-guards, hose, pipes, box, &c.

As also the effects of the late Vithabai, woman, consisting of gold bangles, head and nose ornaments' ear-rings set with pearls, silver ornaments, string of pearls, pieces of household furniture, copper and German silver and brass vessels, lamps, shawls, silk and cotton clothes, blanket, pillows, mattresses and other sundries.

By order of R. D. Sethna, Esq., Receiver in Suit No. 807 of 1904, (Valevahu vs. Manekvahu): pearl bangles and necklace, gold rings, carbutton, tommonia, mohunmala, bangles, silver kada, jare, toda, waistch in, goongri, rings, double-door safe, etc.

Also in suit No. 87 of 1904, Sunderji Damji, vs. Dahibai:—1 iron safe.

On account of the concerned—
EW 298—188—1 case brass tubes damaged by rain water.

At 3-30 p. m.

A few gent's bicycles by different makers.
1 rubber-tyred office shigram.
1 rubber-tyred victoria.
1 rubber-tyred glass fronted brougham.

And any other carriages and horses which may be offered.

AUCTION SALE of blackwood rich open carved furniture, suitable for present at Home.

On FRIDAY, the 30th instant, at 2-30 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at the Corner of Church Gate Street, Fort, opposite the Floral Fountain, by order of the concerned, a collection of blackwood open carved furniture such as round, octagon, square, teapoys, tripods, brackets, drawing-room easy, chairs, folding screens, flower-stand, wall cabinet, ottoman, hall pillars, jardiniers, statuary stands, statues, Indian pottery, vases and jars, etc.

The above will be on view 3 days before the sale.

Under instructions from the Administrator-General, Bombay, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., will sell by Public Auction, on MONDAY the 9th September, 1907, at 3-30 p.m. (S. T.), at their Rooms, the effects of the late Chotalal Hurlochundas, consisting of silver vessels, trays, box, German silver pots, clock, a large lot of copper and brass pots, 3 small pearl necklaces, toys, iron safe, chest of drawers, cotton wearing apparel, wooden boxes, mattresses, &c.

CRAWFORD & Co.

BOMBAY, 26TH AUGUST, 1907.

BENNETT & COMPANY,
No. 23, APOLLO STREET.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 26th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at "Maldon House," Marine Lines, the very valuable and handsome teakwood and blackwood plain and carved household furniture, of the latest design, made to order by "Roberts, Wimbridge," and others, rich glass and crockeryware, best platedware, large dining table and chairs, large sideboard with mirror backs and dumbwaiters, drawing-room suites of sofas, chairs, lined silk plush, large size cabinets, mirror door almyrahs, zoonda cupboard, marble top dressing and washband tables, rich pictures and oleographs, handsome flower vases and table ornaments, brass and iron single and double bedsteads, Hink's and Ditmar's table and hanging lamps, rich Persian and English carpets, one premier helical twisted frame bicycle with E. D. Hub, etc., etc., the property of A. E. Pinsent, Esq.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

AUCTION SALE of very Valuable Landed Properties at Jackeria Musjid Street.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 26th inst., at 4 p. m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction, on the premises, by order of Mr. Haji Esmail Gool Md., the Mortgagee, and on account and risk of Ahmed Alla Moosa, Mahomed Allana Moosa, Joosub Allana Moosa, Cassam Allana Moosa and Hanifabai, daughter of Allana Moosa, the mortgagors in exercise of the power of sale reserved to him in the two indentures of Mortgage, dated the 22nd August, 1904 and the 8th February, 1905, respectively, the following properties:—

Firstly.—All that piece or parcel of land or Fazandari land or ground whereof Ladha Ebrahim is the Fazandar with the messuage, tenements or dwelling-house standing thereon, situate, lying and being on the west side of the Don Tad, 2nd Row, Jackeria Musjid Street, in the Island of Bombay, and which said hereditaments and premises were and are occupied by tenants and assessed by the Collector of Municipal Taxes along with the property secondly described under ward Nos. 2713-14, Street Nos. 384-88 and 390, containing by admeasurement 204-3-9 square yards or thereabouts, and bounded as follows:—That is to say, on or towards the east by Don Tad, 2nd Row, on or towards the west by the sweeper's passage, on or towards the south by the house

COMMERCIAL NEWS.

LONDON MARKETS.

LONDON, *August 23.*] [BOMBAY, *August 24.*

FINANCIAL.

	Rates.	Plus.	Minus.
2½ per cent. Consols ...	82 2/16		1/16
3 do. Rentes ...	94 1/4	un	chgd
3½ do. Sterling Loan ...	96 1/8	un	chgd
3½ do. Govt. Securities ...	64 7/16	un	chgd
Bar Silver in London ...	31 1/8		1/16
Do. do. 2 months' hence	31 1/4		¼
Do. in New York ...	67 3/4		¼
Exchange on London at Paris ...	25·18		3
Do. do. do. Berlin.	20·52 1/2	un	chgd
Do. do. do. New York.	4·87 1/4		¼
Discount Bank of England Rate.	4%	Since	15Aug
Do. Short London Bills, 3 months' sight	4 3/4		¼
Do. Indian Bank Bills, 6 months' s'ght	5½	un	chgd
Do. 3 Months' Fine Trade Bills ...	5½	un	chgd
Do. 6 Months' Fine Trade Bills ...	5½	un	chgd
Interest Day-to-day Loans ...	2½	un	chgd
Do. 7-day Market Loans	3	un	chgd

Amount paid into the Bank of England £ 100,000.
Exchange on India, 30 days' sight (Bank's buying rate). ... ... 1s. 3½d. unchanged.
Bills on Madras ... ... Rs. 30.000 at 1s. 4 1/32d

Mails.—The Bombay Mails of the 10th inst. arrived at Brindisi, on the evening of the 22nd.

SPECIE SHIPMENTS.

Silver to Bombay ... £ 170,000
Gold to Bombay ... £ 130,000

COTTON.

Liverpool—

Spots ... ...Quiet.
Futures ... ...Steady.
East Indian ... ...Quiet.
Manchester ... ...Steady.
Total Sales 5,000
Sold on Speculation and for Export ... 500
Imports ... ...
Mid-Americans ... ...7·27—04
Egyptian F. G. F. Brown ... 10 11/16 unchgd.

Future Delivery Prices—

Aug.-Sept.	Sept.-Oct.	Oct.-Nov.	Nov.-Dec.
6·78	6·64	6·59	6·55
—01	unchgd	unchgd	—01
Dec.-Jan.	**Jan.-Feb.**	**Feb.-Mar.**	**Mar.-Apl.**	**Apl.-May.**
6·54	6·53	6·54	6·55	6·56
—01	—01	—01	—01	—01

New York—

Receipts at U. S. Ports 2,000
Do. do. last year ... 9,100
Exports to Great Britain ... .
Do. to Continent 4,000
Spot Cotton—13·35 unchgd

Futures—Month of Dec. 12·07 +09 } Declined early owing to liquidation and advanced later in consequence of reports of crop damage.
Futures-Month of March, 12·26+09

New Orleans—

Spot Cotton—12⅛ + ⅛
Futures—Month of October 12·42 + 07
Do. do. December 12·31 + 06
Closing Tone of Futures.—Firm.

	Bales.
Week's receipts of Cotton at U. S. Ports ...	9,000
Do. Exports to Great Britain ...	3,000
Do. do. to France and Continent ...	4,000
Stock of Cotton at U. S. Ports ...	2,86,000
Do. do. at Interior Ports ...	83,000

ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS.

Good Madras Western C.I.F.—4 1/32d. Sellers, Months—August-October.
F. G. F. Tinnevelly C.I.F.—5 1/32d. nominal, Months—Aug.-Sept.
Fair Coconadas C.I.F.—4 1/32d. Sellers, Months—Aug.-Oct.
Coconada Ginned C.I.F.—4 3/32d. Sellers, Months—August-Oct,

WHEAT.

Karachi—35 1/4 New Terms—Sept.-Oct.—London, ...—Canal.
...f Wheat—Firm.

SEEDS.

Li...—
...wnpore, 54 1/2 August-September—Ham...
...llers—Canal.
...eed—Firm.

...6 lbs., ex-ship 45 1/4 Aug.-September—
...llers—Canal.
...d—Dull.

...SCELLANEOUS.

...ir Rio (No. 7 quality) 6½ unchanged.
...s. 8 3/4d.—Value.

... ...	£ 93
... ...	8 1/8d.

...112 sheets per ...
...00lbs. C. I. F., } £ 0 13 7 1/2
...xes F. O. B., } £ 6 10 0
...ets 2½ gauge } £ 13 17 6
...B. Liverpool
...I. F. India } £ 6 17 6

...AY MARKETS.

...VENING.] [24TH AUGUST, 1907.

...INANCIAL.

...nd ...4½ per cent. from 15th Aug.
...al .....3 per cent. „ 25th July.
...mbay.....3 per cent. „ 1st Aug.
...adras .....4 per cent. „ 9th July.

...owers at 2½ per cent. per annum for deposits ...d for two months.

...hange—

...he market has been slightly steadier to-day, ... Banks were sellers of T. T. at 1s. 3 31/32d. ...ear delivery and 1s. 4d. for demand Bank bills ...he mail. Buyers are scarce. The London ...et market is advised easier and all Banks ... willing to buy Credits at 1s. 4 9/32d. three ...sight. Being mail day there has been ...e fresh business passing. Far Eastern ...quiet.

...ote :—

...on London ...	...	1s. 3 31/32d.
...and Draft ...	...	1s. 4d.
...ills— 3 months' sight ...		1s. 4 9/32d.
Do. 6 months' sight ...		1s. 4 1/32d.
Do. 2 months' sight—France		170 1/2
Do. 2 months' sight—Marks.		139 1/2
Hongkong—30 days' sight ...		163
Yokohama—30 days' sight ...		150 1/2
Shanghai—30 days' sight ...		222

Government Paper :—

There has scarcely any business passing in this market to-day. Rates opened at 96½ ready and 96½ for the settlement and close unchanged. Calcutta market is steady at 96 13/16 ready and 96 11/16 for delivery forward in a month.

We quote :—

Cash	Rs. 96·12
1st Settlement	„ 96·10

Bullion :—

Bar Silver in London on Friday closed 1/16 down for ready and ⅛ down forward, the quotations respectively being 31¼ and 31⅛. The New York quotation closed at 67¼. Locally the market has been quiet, opening at 80½ ex-duty but on small buying improving to 80¾. Forward rates are given below. Bar Gold is steady.

	Rs.	A.	P.
English Bar Gold	24	1	0
Australian Bar Gold	24	0	0
Bombay Bar Gold	24	0	0
English Shield Sovereigns	15	0	0
English Dragon Sovereigns	15	0	0
Silver ex Duty—Ready	31	10	0
Ditto 1st Settlement ...	30	3	0
Ditto 2nd „ ...	30	1	0

COTTON.

Market Report :—

American advices to hand this morning reported a small advance. The local market is a trifle steadier as to prices, but there is little enquiry anywhere for New Crop and business continues to drag.

Holders of ready cotton are offering their stocks freely but the demand is small, and the offtake meagre. Exporters are unable to obtain the class they require, and Mills are only buying for their immediate and pressing requirements.

NEW CROP.

QUOTATIONS :—

	Rs.	Delivery.
Fine M. G. Broach ...	274	March 08
Good M. G. Broach ...	261	„
Fine „ Nagpur Kampti... „	236	Jany. 08
„ „ Damangaum Pool-gaum ... „	229	„
„ „ Khangaum Akola „	220	„
„ „ Amraoti... „	220	„
„ „ Muttia ... „	208	„
F.G.M.G. Khandesh ... „	199/200	„
Fine M. G. „ ... „	209	„
„ „ Bengals ... „	203	„
„ „ „ ... „	205	Dec. 07
„ „ „ ... „	207	Nov. 07
Fully Good H. G Bengals... „	185	Jany. 08

Liverpool Opener :—

Opening Tone	Steady.	
Estimated Sales	4,000	bales

Future Delivery Prices :—

Aug.-Sept.	Sept.-Oct.	Oct.-Nov.	Nov.-Dec.	Dec.-Jan.
6·62	6·69	6·62	6·59	6·58
+04	+05	+04	+04	+04
Jan.-Feb.	**Feb.-March**	**Mar.-Apr.**	**Apr.-May**	
6·57	6·58	6·59	6·60	
+04	+04	+04	+04	

MISCELLANEOUS.

Linseed :—

The market is again firmer with more enquiry, and prices have advanced to the following quotations :—

Ready.	Rs.	7 8 0
September	Rs.	7 14 0

Rapeseed :—

The market is quiet but steady and we quite as under :—

Brown Cawnpore	Rs.	9 1 0
Yellow Guzerat	„	10 0 0

Gingellyseed :—

The market is firm at the following rates, but there is little doing as buyers are not following the rise,

Bold White 85 p. c. ...	Rs.	51 8 0	Dec.-Jan.
„ „ 75 p. c. ...	„	50 0 0	„
Black Kutni	„	45 0 0	„

Poppyseed :—

The market is firm with business doing in ready at

	Rs.	10 7 0

Castorseed :—

	Rs.	38 0 0

Tone—steady.

Cottonseed :—

	Rs.	20 0 0

Tone—quiet but steady.

Mowraseed :—

The market is firmer with business passing at

	Rs.	5 8 0 B. T.

Wheat :—

White Delhi	Rs.	5 3 6 Aug.-Septr.
New White Delhi ...	„	5 1 0 April-May

Tone—steady.

THE SHARE MARKET.

Banks :—

Bombay	1,390
India	11 Premium.
Indian Specie Bank ...	... Rs. 6 Premium.

Mills :—

David	495
Howard and Bullough ...	575 X-D
Manockji Petit	3,505

Miscellaneous :—

Bombay Steam Nav. Ordinary ...	276 3/4
Colaba Land and Mill ...	1,137 1/2

Railways :—

Tapti Valley	450 X-D

RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of Cotton and Produce into Bombay during the 24 hours at 6 p.m. yesterday :—

Cotton	1,300 bales.
Wheat	2,224 cwts.
Linseed	2,112 „
Rapeseed...	1,942 „
Gingellyseed	288 „
Poppyseed	540 „
Groundnuts	98 „
Castorseed	1,835 „
Rice	959 „
Myrabollams	216 „
Cottonseed	1,075 „
Mowraseed	4,290 „
Gram	713 „
Joowar	nil „
Maize	nil „

LONDON MARKETS.

LONDON, *August 24.*] [BOMBAY, *August 25.*

FINANCIAL.

	Rates.	Plus.	Minus.
2½ per cent. Consols ...	82 2/16	un	chgd
3 do. Rentes ...	94 1/4	un	chgd
3½ do. Sterling Loan ...	96 1/8	un	chgd
3½ do. Govt. Securities...	64 7/16	un	chgd
Bar Silver in London ...	31 7/16	5/16	
Do. do. 2 months' hence	31 9/16	5/16	
Do. in New York ...	68 1/4	1/2	
Exchange on London at Paris ...	25·18 1/2	1/2	
Do. do. do. Berlin	20·51 3/4		3/4
Do. do. do. New York	4·87 1/4	un	chgd
Discount Bank of England Rate	4 1/2 o/o	Since	15 Aug
Do. Short London Bills, 3 months' sight ...	4 5/8		1/8
Do. Indian Bank Bills, 6 months' sight ...	5 1/4	un	chgd
Do. 3 Months' Fine Trade Bills ...	5		1/8
Do. 6 Months' Fine Trade Bills ...	5 5/8	un	chgd
Interest Day-to-day Loans ...	2 1/2	un	chgd
Do. 7-day Market Loans ...	3	un	chgd

Exchange on India, 30 days' sight (Bank's buying rate)... 1s. 3 7/8d.

COTTON.

Liverpool :—

Spot	...Rather firmer
Futures	...Steady.
East Indian... ...	...Quiet.
Manchester	...Steady
Total Sales	... 6,000 bales.
Sold on Speculation and for Export...	1,000 „
Imports	... .
Mid-Americans ...	...7·35 + 08
Egyptian F.G.F. Brown...	...10½ unchgd

Future Delivery Prices :—

Aug.-Sep.	Sep.-Oct.	Oct.-Nov.	Nov.-Dec.
6·66	6·73	6·66	6·62
+08	+09	+09	+07
Dec.-Jan.	**Jan.-Feb.**	**Feb.-Mar.**	**Mar.-Apl**	**Apr.-May.**
6·61	6·60	6·60	6·61	6·62
+07	+07		+06	

New York—

Receipts at U. S. Ports ...	1,000 bales.
Do. do. last year...	8,000 „
Exports to Great Britain ...	.....
Do. to Continent ...	3,000 „

Spot Cotton.—13·35—unchanged.

Futures.—Month of Dec. 12·19+2 } Advanced owing to firm cables and to bullish visible supply figures.
Do. do, March 12·38+12.

New Orleans :—
Spot Cotton—12 7/16 + 3/16
Futures—Month of October 12·72+30
Do. do. of Dec. 12·36 + 35
Closing Tone of Futures.—Firm.

Cotton Stock in London ...	19,000	bales.
Total *Visible Supply* ...	1,760,000	„
„ „ East Indian	268,000	„
„ Quantity in Sight ...	13,450,000	„

LIVERPOOL WEEKLY COTTON REPORT.

Total Week's Sales	33,000	bales
„ Sold on Speculation	2,000	„
„ Sold for Exportation	1,000	„
„ Amounts forwarded to Consumers	52,000	„
„ Actual Exports	6,000	„
„ Week's Imports	21,000	„
„ Stock	6,18,000	„
Surat's Week's Sales	200	„
„ Sold on Speculation	100	„
„ Sold for Exportation	100	„
„ Amount forwarded to Consumers	1,100	„
„ Actual Exports	800	„
„ Week's Imports	5,000	„
„ Stocks	39,000	„
Afloat Americans	.....	„
„ Indian	9,000	„

WHEAT.

Red Karachi—35 1/2 New Terms—Aug.-September—London—Done.
Tone of Wheat.—Strong.

SEEDS.

Rapeseed :—

Brown Cawnpore—54 1/4 Aug.-September—Hamburg—Buyers.
Tone of Rapeseed.—Firm.

Linseed :—

Tone of Linseed—Firm.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Coffee—

In New York Fair Rio (No. 7 quality), 6¾ unchanged.

Sugar—

German granulated Sugar, double bags, C. and F. India 12s. 7 1/2d.
Months of Shipment.—October-December, Sellers.
Tone of Sugar—Steady.

Rubber—

Para Rubber 4s. 8 1/2d. Sellers.

THE MADRAS MARKET.

Banks.

Bank of Madras...	...	1,097½
Bangalore Bank...	...	115
Commercial Bank	...	17
Do. 6 per cent. Cum. Pref	...	80

Mills and Presses.

Bangalore Woollen, Cotton and Silk...	...	60
Do. do. 6 per cent Deb. 1910	...	1,000
Buckingham Mill 7 per cent Pref. 1st Jany.	...	100
Do. do. do. 31st Dec.	...	1,000
Do. do. 6 per cent. Deb. 1909	...	1,000
Carnatic	...	500
Do. 6 per cent. Deb. 1913	...	1,000
Coimbatore Spinning & Weaving ...	...	135
Coral	...	135
Jamalamudgu Press ...	...	350
Madras United S. W. & M. ...	...	2,800
Madura	...	130
Mysore Spinning & Manufacturing ...		*nom.* 200
Tinnevelly	...	500
Tadpatri Press (Ord.)		500
Do. 7 per cent. Cum. Pref.	...	100
Tirupur Press	...	450

Miscellaneous.

Arbuthnot's Industrials 6 p. c. Cum. Pref.	*buyers* 30
Burmah Oil Coy.	... 60s.
Deccan Sugar and Abkari, Ld. ...	... *sellers*
Do. do. 1913 ...	... 900
Do. do. 1909 ...	... 1,000
East India Distilleries (Ord.) ...	...9s. 6d.
Do. 5 per cent. Deb. *cum interest*	... £ 98
Do. 7 per cent. Cum. Pref. ...	...18s.6d.
Indian Aluminium Co., Ld ...	... 90
Indian Cycle and Engineering 7 per cent, Deb.	90
Malabar Timber Yard & Saw Mills ...	... 100
Do. 7 per cent. Cum. Pref.	... 100
McDowell and Co. (Ord.)	... 150
Do. 6 per cent. Cum. Pref ...	... 98
Madras Railway 5 per cent. Guaranteed	... £104
Do. 4½ per cent. Guaranteed	... £90
Madras Electric Tramways, Ld. ...	...*nom* £1
Madras Electric Tramway Company 5 per cent. Sterling Debentures ...	... £99½
Madras Electric Supply Corpn. (10s. paid)	...12s. 6d.
Massey and Co. (Ord.)	... 135
Do. 6 per cent. Cum. Pref.	105
New Mysore Manganese	... £1½
Oakes and Co. (Ord.)	... 100
Do. 6 per cent. Cum. Pref.	95
Do. 5 per cent. Debentures 1910...	90
Ootacamund Municipal Debs. 6 per cent.	*buyers* 100
Oriental Benefit and Deposit Society ...	11½
Peninsular Mineral Coy. of Mysore (Rs. 60 paid)	75
Ramnad Raj Sterling 5 per cent. First Mortgage Debentures	... £101
Sivaganga Zemindary 5 per cent. Mortgage Leasehold Bonds, Nos. 1 to 1000...	... £100
Smith, W. E. & Co. (Ord.)	... 140
Do. 6 per cent. Cum. Pref.	106
South Indian Railway Debentures ...	... £121
Do. (Capital Stock, 1911)...	... £101
Southern India Rubber (Rs. 45 paid)	... 30
Shell Transport and Trading Company	... 48s.
Do. 5 per cent. Preference	... £ 9½
Shimoga Manganese	... 90
Spencer and Co. (Ord.)	... 150
Do. 6 per cent. Cum. Pref.	105
Tanjore District Board 4 per cent. Railway Loan, Redeemable 1920 ...	... 97½
United Coffee Growers	*sellers* 65
Vizianagram Mining	... 15s.

INDIAN GOLD MINES.

Latest Quotations by Wire.

Anantapur Gold, 12s. 6d. paid	11s.
Balaghat, fully paid	9s.
Do. 10 o/o Preference fully paid ...	20s.
Champion Reef, fully paid	...7s. 6d.
Deccan Goldfield Development (5s. paid)	... 2s. 3d.
Dharwar Gold, fully paid... ...	26s. 9d.
Dharwar Reefs,* (fully paid)	15s.
Glenrock (9s. 9d. paid)	3d.
Goldfields of Dharwar	15s.
Goldfields of Mysore	1s.
Hesur Gold Mines (15s. 4d. paid) ...	... 2s. 3d.
Hutti (Nizam's), fully paid ...	...28s. 9d.
Hyderabad (Deccan)	...37s. 6d.
Indian Mines Syndicate (3s. 6d. paid)	... 6d.
Kempinkote (New), fully paid ...	... 9d.
Mysore Gold, fully paid	... 5½
Mysore Reefs (Ord.)	... 1¼d.
Mysore West (19s. paid)	... 3d.
Mysore Wynaad (10s. paid)	3d.
Nanjungod, fully paid	... Rs. 8-8
Nundydroog, fully paid	... 24s.
Ooregum, fully paid (Ordinary) ...	... 6s.
Ooregum Preference, fully paid ...	10s.
Road Block, fully paid	... 1½d.
Sangli (New), 18s. paid	3d.
Topuldodi (Nizam's) 15s. paid ...	... 8s. 9d.

* Four Dharwar Reefs shares for every three Dharwar Gold shares.

From Plantation to Factory, thence to Smoker's Pouch.

ODE TO S. T. MURUGAPPA.

Surely it is—full of benefits
To each Hotel or Restaurant,
May all rely ? Yes—cool and calm,
Unworthy stuff—never shall share you.
Regard shall command with decent offer ;
Under patience, truth resides, a worthy reward for you.
Go and buy worthy stock to fill your bag,
And value *then* virgin soil of South India.
Pray ! mark—you will find ! we fill a vacant gap ;
Put to test our Cigars,—shall encounter no mishap.
Awaiting Sympathy, We true Sons of India.

WHAT ARE THE TEN COMMANDMENTS ?

1. Uniform excellence in supplies,
2. Usage of rich Ingredients.
3. Well seasoning of Tobacco.
4. Guaranteed free drawing.
5. Whiteness of ashes.
6. Coolness of smoke.
7. Good aroma.
8. Stock—made to order.
9. Smoke—in our rooms—and *then* go in for a stock.
10. Give a long trial and then adhere.

MURUGAPPA'S A1 A2 A3
Sumatra Java Pure India Cigars

CONFIDE TO THE ABOVE COMMANDMENTS !!

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcements of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS, and MEMORIAM NOTICES which must be authenticated by the name and address of the senders, is Re. 1 for six lines or less, and 8 as. for every additional line. CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

EUROPE.

DEATH.

GADDUM—At Buxton, Derbyshire, after a short illness, Mr. Theodore Gaddum, of Messrs. Gaddum & Co.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

McINTOSH—August 10, at Darjeeling, the wife of H. J. McIntosh, I. C. S., of a son.
YOUNG—August 12, at the Longwood Hotel, Simla, the wife of Evelyn Young, Esqc. Regr., B. M. B., Ajmer, of a daughter.

MARRIAGE.

STUART—CAMPBELL—August 19, at Mhow, C. I., by the Rev. C. Price, Lieut.-Colonel J. R. Stuart, R. A. M. C., to Miss J. Campbell, late Q. A. M. N. S. I.

DEATHS.

CHALMERS—August 12, at Victoria Works, Telinapara, John Chalmers, Weaving Works, Telinapara, John Chalmers, Weaving Overseer, aged 44.
MESTON—August 19, at Eastbourne, in his fourteenth year, James, the elder son of J. S. Meston, I. C. S., and Mrs Meston.
MILLS—August 11, at Amery Lodge, Rangoon, Norris Charles, infant son of Granville Mills, aged 14 days.
ZSCHERPEL—August 22, at the residence of her son, Henry Zscherpel, Bangalore, Laura Adelaide, relict of the late Mr C H Zscherpel, aged 58.

IN MEMORIAM.

ON August 27,—the Month's Mind,—there will be a Requiem High Mass in St. Anne's Church, Byculla, at 7-30 a. m. for the late Revd. Mother St. John, Superioress, Parel Convent, A Link with Heaven.—R. I. P.

OUR MOTHER.

Though the dear one from us now has gone
To where the Blest abore,
We love her still, and hope to meet
Where parting is no more.

Gone for a while before us—
One more—the tenderest tie,
To be the link between us,
To God and joys on high.

BY AN OLD PUPIL.

H. T. BINKS,
UNDERTAKER
AND
MONUMENTAL SCULPTOR,
Clare Road, Byculla, Bombay.
TELEPHONE NO. 947.

DHANAMAL CHELLARAM,
62-64, MEDOWS ST., FORT, BOMBAY.
A LARGE Assortment of JEWELLERY, SILVER-WARE, JAPANESE SILKS, CHINESE SILKS—FLOWERED and EMBROIDERED ; CREPES—EMBROIDERED ; SILK DRESSES and BLOUSES—EMBROIDERED Always in Stock
JAPANESE, CHINESE, EGYPTIAN, and PERSIAN CURIOSITIES displayed in large Variety.

COUGHS AND COLDS.
No Remedy has yet reached the perfection of
"PIXINE" REGD.
It is one of the modern Elixirs, a testimonial to Pharmaceutical skill, in which the properties of Pine Tar, Tolu, and demulcents are so combined that they emanate their soothing qualities through the bronchial tubes after being swallowed. Pleasant to take, efficacious in use.
Re. 1 per bottle.

EXCELSIOR SHAMPOO LIQUOR.
You never feel more cool and refreshed than after a good Shampoo. It's too much trouble to go to a Hair Dresser, but if you have "EXCELSIOR SHAMPOO LIQUOR" at hand there is no need to do so. It is a combination of the INDIAN SOAP NUT, PINE TAR, BAY RUM, &c., and as a Hair Shampoo for either Ladies or Gentlemen, is PERFECTION.
12 As. per bottle.
PREPARED ONLY BY
Kemp & Co.
THE CHEMISTS,
7, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE,
BOMBAY.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 6h. 22m.; Sun sets, 6-59m.; High water 0-56m., 1-18s.; Low water, 6-45m., 7-24s.
Municipal Corporation, 3-30 p.m.
Bombay Rugby Football Tournament.

THE WEEK'S CALENDAR.

Tuesday, August 27.—Bombay University Senate meeting, 5-45 p.m. Presidency Cricket match. Bombay Club, half yearly general meeting, 6-30 p.m. Bombay Rugby Football Tournament. Gaiety Theatre : Bandmann Comedy Company, "Raffles." Sun rises, 6h. 22m. Sun sets, 6h. 59m. High water, 1-40m., 1-55s. Low water, 7-27m., 8-2s.
Wednesday, August 28.—Municipal Standing Committee, 4-9 p.m. Gymkhana Mud Sports, 5-30 p. m. Port Canning and Land Improvement Company, 8 Forbes Street, 4-45 p. m. Bombay Rugby Football Tournament. Byculla Club, half yearly general meeting, 10 p. m. Gaiety Theatre : Bandmann Comedy Company—"A Message from Mars." The Presidency Cricket match. Sun rises, 6h. 23m.; Sun sets, 6h. 58m.; High water, 2-26m., 2-33s.; Low water, 8-9m., 8-41s.
Thursday, August 29.—New French Press Company, 7 Marine Street, 5-30 p.m. Khandesh Press Company, 31 Church Gate Street, 4 p. m. Bombay Rugby Football Tournament. Gaiety Theatre: Bandmann Comedy Company—"The Idler." The Presidency Cricket Match. Sun rise, 6h. 23m, Sun sets, 6h. 57m. High water, 3-15m., 3-12s. Low water, 8-53m., 9-22s.
Friday, August 30,—Bombay Rugby Football Tournament. Gaiety Theatre : Bandmann Comedy Company, "The Admirable Crichton." Sun rises, 6h. 23m.; Sun sets, 6h. 56m.; High water, 4-9m., 3-53s.; Low water, 9-42m. 10-11s.
Saturday, August 31.—Bombay Rugby Football Tournament. Wilson College : Lecture on "Modern Developments in the Study of Mind." 7 p. m. Cricket : Bombay Gymkhana A. and B. Teams vs. Byculla Club and Customs respectively. The Scarlet Mysteries, Town Hall. Gaiety Theatre : Bandmann Comedy Company—The Silver King. Sun rises, 6h. 23m.; Sun sets, 6h. 55m.; High water, 5-22m., 1-41s.; Low water, 11-3m.; 11-23s.

LIEUT.-COLONEL DIMMOCK.—Lieut.-Colonel Dimmock, Principal of the Grant Medical College, has, we learn, proceeded on leave to Kashmere for the benefit of his health.

NATIVE CHIEF IN BOMBAY.—His Highness Maharaja Ranjitsinqji of Lunawada, attended by twenty-one followers, has arrived in Bombay and is putting up in a bungalow at Girgaum Back Road.

POLICE NOTICE.—A motor car chain, two at Gent's waterproof Cloaks a one dollar bill (Hongkong), a golf felt hat, a Shipping bill, a Lady's umbrella, a brella, and terrier puppy have been taken charge of by the Police and await owners.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Natal, Cape Colony and other places in South Africa per extra ss. "Umkasi," *vis* Tuticorin and Colombo, will be closed at the General Post Office at 7-30 p. m, on Wednesday the 28th inst. instead of the 26th inst. as previously notified. A supplemental mail will also be closed at 7-30 p. m. on the 29th inst.

VAGRANTS.—At the Esplanade Police Court, Bombay, on Saturday, before Mr. A. H. S. Aston, Sub-Inspector Chapman charged Charles S. Robertis and James Ryan, Europeans, with being without any visible means of subsistence. The accused were ordered to be sent to the Government Workhouse.

"SWADESHI !"—A burglary was committed on Friday in the house of one Mohanlal Mukundas, a Hindu residing in Champa Gully, while he had been to Matunga to attend a "Swadeshi" meeting. The entrance was effected into the house through the removal of window iron bars and the theft was committed of ornaments valued at Rs. 700.

A FATAL SNAKE-BITE.—Dhondibai, a Hindu woman, (20), residing at Sewree, while asleep in her room, was bitten by a snake on Saturday evening. The snake, which belonged to one of the most poisonous class of reptiles, was, on alarm being raised by her killed by her brother-in-law. Dhondibai refused to go to hospital for treatment. Household remedies were resorted to, but she died within a few hours of the fatal bite.

A FRIGHTENED ANIMAL.—A daughter of Mr. Jafferbhoy Rahimtoolla of Peddar Road was being taken out for a drive down the road on Saturday evening, when the horse attached to the vehicle took fright and bolted into the Nepean Sea Road. The runaway was stopped by the police. Jeevan Bana, the coachman, was thrown off the coachbox on to the road but he escaped with little injury. The occupant of the brougham and her ayah also escaped unhurt.

GUN-POWDER EXPLOSION.—When engaged in breaking up old cartridges in the "G" shed of the Prince's Dock, two Hindu coolies, named Mahadu Rama and Mahadu Vithal, were injured about the body on Saturday last, through the explosion of the powder contained in some of the cartridges. They were removed to the G. T. Hospital. The cartridges belonged to one Hoosein Currim and were brought to Bombay by the S. S. "Somali."

CLEARING THE THROAT IN COURT.—With reference to the petition of Mr. Nariman, of the firm of Messrs. Ardeshir Hormasji Dinshah and Co., who had been examined by Mr. A. H. S. Aston, Chief Presidency Magistrate, in the Esplanade Police Court, upon the incident of his having cleared his throat in the road-side corridor, of the Court Mr. Aston has submitted his explanation to the High Court, disclaiming any intention either to insult or offend Mr. Nariman ; and the Judges have decided to drop further inquiry, adjudging Mr. Aston's explanation to be satisfactory.

MUSIC AT GREEN'S.—The following programme of Music will be played at Green's Garden from 7 to 9 p. m. today :—

March	Amuzonen ... Fr. Von Blon
Overture	Le Diademe ... A. Hermann
Waltz	Pro Pron ... Chatan
Selection	A Country Girl ... Monckton
Intermezzo	Salome ... Loraine
Descriptive Patrol	The Phantom Brigade ... Myddleton
Waltz	Liebesgramme ... Dom Ertl
Two-Step	Uncle Sammy's ... Holzmann

THEFT OF A RING.—At the Esplanade Police Court, Bombay, on Saturday, before Mr. A. H. S. Aston, Inspector Morris charged C. DeSouza, a Goan lad, in the employ of Mr. T. H. Green of Medows Street, with the theft of a gold ring set with a sapphire of the value of Rs. 50, the property of his master. Last Friday night complainant placed the ring together with two other rings in a jewel case and went to bed. The following morning he missed the ring. A report was made to the police, who traced it to the accused. The accused pleaded guilty to the charge and was ordered to be sent to the Sassoon Reformatory for two years.

DEATH OF MR. THEODORE GADDUM.—We regret to learn that a telegram was received in Bombay on Saturday, announcing the death of Mr. Theodore Gaddum a member of the firm of Messrs. Gaddum and Co., which took place on the 14th inst. at Buxton in the sixty-first year of his age. The deceased gentleman had thrice visited Bombay, the last visit having been paid with his only son in November, 1906. He left Bombay for Manchester, his native place, in May last. Mr. Gaddum was a man of a quiet and conciliatory disposition, and his genial good nature had won him the esteem of all merchants, native and European. The Bombay offices of the firm wer closed on Saturday out of respect to the memory of the deceased, and will also be closed to-day.

CHARGE OF GAMBLING.—At the Esplanade Police Court, Bombay, on Saturday, before Mr. A. H. S. Aston, Chief Presidency Magistrate, Inspector Hasan charged Ranchod Jima and twelve other Hindus, the first accused with keeping a common gaming house in 3rd Bhoiwada Lane and with gambling, the other accused, with the exception of the last, with gambling, and the last accused with abetment. The house in question was raided by the police on the night of the Cocoanut Fair day. They found the last accused sitting outside the room to keep a watch and the rest inside it actually engaged in gambling with cards and money. Rs. 52 were found on the ground. The first, fifth and the sixt accused admitted previous convictions. The Magistrate fined the first accused Rs. 50, the fifth Rs. 20, the sixth Rs. 15, and the rest Rs. 5 each.

FREE PRIMARY EDUCATION IN INDIA.—At a public meeting of the Marathas of Bombay, held under the auspices of the Kshatriya Maratha Samaj at Kamatipura Telgeu Hall on Sunday under the presidency of Sardar Manajirao Kuwarji Raje Sirke, the following resolutions were unanimously passed :—"We are glad to see that the Government of India are now considering the advisability of abolishing fees in Primary Schools in India, and as we are of opinion that the abolition of fees will tend to the spread of education among the masses, we hope that the Bombay Government will be graciously pleased to support the proposal. "We are exceedingly glad to learn that Colonel, H. H. Maharja saheb Sir Madhawrao Sindi, Alijah Bahadur G.C.S.I., G.C.V. O., A.D.C., L.L.D., has been giving for many years throughout his dominions free education to all boys and girls attending

BUY AT THE FACTORY.

You want to buy the best article procurable at the lowest price. Then come to us. We make all classes of Pure Wool Fabrics, and we sell them under the trade mark "LALIMLI" as a guarantee of their genuineness. Our manufactures include Flannels, Serges, Tweeds, Broadcloths, Worsted Coatings, Hosiery, Underwear, Travelling Rugs, Blankets, Servants' Clothing, Horse Clothing, &c., &c. They are all warranted pure wool throughout. May we send you free patterns? They will be gladly sent on receipt of a postcard addressed—

MAIL DEPT.,

CAWNPORE WOOLLEN MILLS CO., LD.,

CAWNPORE.

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Cool and Comfort
use only
B. E. C.
FANS.

EXAMINE AND TRY OUR SPLENDID STOCK.

THE BOMBAY ELECTRIC CO.
WORKS AND OFFICES,
9—11, MEDOWS ST., BOMBAY.

INDIAN SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.

REGISTERED CAPITAL.....Rs. **2,00,00,000**
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.....Rs. **1,50,00,000**

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CALCUTTA, SURAT, AHMEDABAD, & KARACHI.

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CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and 2 per cent. Interest is allowed on amounts of Rs. 200 and upwards

FIXED DEPOSITS.

INTEREST, at the rate of 4½ per cent., is allowed on Fixed Deposits for twelve months certain.
RATES of INTEREST for shorter periods may be ascertained at the Bank's Office.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS.

ACCOUNTS are opened in the Savings Bank and Interest is allowed at the rate of 3½ per cent. per annum.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS, &c.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS, and Cash Credits are given, on terms arranged, upon approved Security.
SHARES and GOVERNMENT PAPER are received for safe Custody and Interest is recovered upon them.
Particulars may be ascertained on application.

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Managing Director.

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Pianoforte Maker to Her Majesty QUEEN ALEXANDRA.

BLUTHNER PIANOS
ARE
The Most Successful Pianos in the World.
Dr. PAUL in his "History of the Pianoforte" says:—
"The Bluthner Pianofortes Maintain the first position in the World."
A statement so authoritatively proclaimed renders it unnecessary for us to mention further claims for consideration to Purchasers of

BLUTHNER PIANOS.

The BLUTHNER PIANOS are not pianos manufactured for Commercial Competition, but are specially built on the Soundest Musical principles and for those who appreciate the highest and best Ideals of Music.
The BLUTHNER PIANOS are specially built for the climate of India. They have a thirty years' record in this country for being the best Pianos for standing in tune.

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NORWICH & LONDON ACCIDENT INSURANCE ASSOCIATION, LD.
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MASTER-BUILDER.
The Sovereign Remedy of the Present Time, is
AQUILA "LORD CHIEF" TONIC,
Rebuilds health, broken down through Physical exertion; or mental over-work; or through other excesses.
Supplies the wanting Salts; and infuses vitality into the Cerebro-spinal, and Sympathetic Systems. It is a marvellous BRAIN FOOD.
Per bot. Rs. 3-8.
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COMMERCIAL ENVELOPES.—"Gazette Special No. 1" at Rs. 2-12 per thousand: if printed on flap, Rs. 4 per thousand. "Gazette Special No. 3" at Rs. 3-12 per thousand: if printed on flap Rs. 5 per thousand. Samples on application at "THE BOMBAY GAZETTE" Office.

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OPHTHALMIC OPTICIANS
TO THE PRINCIPAL OPHTHALMIC SURGEONS IN THE EAST.
By Appointment to
H. E. THE EARL OF MINTO, P. C., G. M. S. I., G. M. I. E., G. C. M. G., VICEROY AND GOVERNOR-GENERAL OF INDIA.
LAWRENCE AND MAYO'S PERFECT PEBBLES are all cut from Selected Rock Crystal (Oxide of Silicon) of the hardest kind. They are cool, light, faultlessly ground and polished and cannot be scratched by ordinary wear.
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PIANO PLAYERS,
ORGANS PIANOS,
BAND INSTRUMENTS,
VIOLINS, BANJOS,
GUITARS, MANDOLINS,
EVERY DESCRIPTION OF MUSICAL INSTRUMENT.
THE CHOICEST STOCK and LOWEST PRICES.

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NEW PREMISES,
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ROLLED STEEL BEAMS.
BRITISH & CONTINENTAL MANUFACTURE.
5,000 TONS { STEEL BEAMS, STEEL ANGLES, STEEL TEES, CAST-IRON PIPES
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Prices quoted on receipt of specification for Delivery at any Railway Station or Sea Port in India.

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MANUFACTURERS OF
SWADESHI CLOTH.
FANCY and COLOURED CLOTH of different qualities and designs such as:—
Long Cloth, Domestics, Table Cloths, Chadars, Dhoties, Drills, Twills, Damask Table Cloths, Towels, (Honey Comb pattern, Akbi Bleach, Damask pattern, &c.), Turkish Towels, Bath Towels, Napkins Handkerchiefs, Chicks, Thans Cloth, Sail, Hunting Cloth, Khaki Drill, Bed Ticking, Bed Covers, Bed Quilts, Coloured Table Cloth-ing, Furry Cloth, Flannel Cloth, Serges, Purrees, Carpets, &c., &c.
HOSIERY GOODS in all varieties, viz: Seamless Hose, Sock-Suspenders (Fancy & Merino finished, &c.), Pants, Caps, &c.
THREAD GOODS of all descriptions, viz: Sewing glazed thread on Cards and Spools (various and full lengths) Crochet Cottons Mercerised Cottons for embroidery, Sewing Cloths, Ball Twines, &c.
GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES.
MOFUSSIL CUSTOMERS can have their supply only from
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NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

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The Bombay Gazette.

MONDAY, AUG. 26, 1907.

STATE-OWNERSHIP OF RAILWAYS.

WITHIN the last few years the votaries of State ownership of railroads have scored a series of marked successes in Europe. In buying out the time-expired companies the Government of India have not therefore been pursuing a chimæra discredited by the rest of the civilised world, but on the contrary the rulers of the Indian Empire have realised that the policy of railway nationalisation is not merely conformable to economic theory but approved by the public opinion and experience of many European countries. An inquiry into the history of railway policy will reveal the fact that from the beginning of railroad building there have been three different systems of control: first, private operation subject only to judicial regulation, second, the operation by private companies under Government guarantee and a wider system of Government control, and third, Government operation and ownership. Later another system was inaugurated, an intermediate method between the second and third—Government ownership of lines leased to private companies under specific contracts. The first of the above systems found favour especially in Great Britain and the United States where it was felt that the best results would be obtained by private enterprise unhampered by the interference of the State. Private enterprise certainly has given England and America a series of railway systems superior in many ways to those of other countries: still, for the protection of the public, a progressive increase of legislative interference with the railway companies has been found necessary. In America the railway interest has of recent years become such a pernicious centre of corruption and privilege that many of the wisest Americans wish to convert their railways, as they wish to convert their telegraph system, into a public concern for the people's good. In England the railways, in which every Briton takes the greatest pride, have in many cases been cutting each other's throats by severe competition, with the result that dividends have been appreciably lowered in recent years. Accordingly, it is not at all certain that the companies would resist a proposal for State purchase, a proposal which on other grounds—the growth of national expenditure and the need of supplying the Chancellor of the Exchequer with fresh sources of revenue—is likely to make itself well heard in the next few years.

The second system of control—the operation of private companies within stricter limits—was the deliberate policy of France from the beginning of railroad enterprise. Under this system the Government prescribed the conditions of construction and operation in order to prevent waste of capital, protect the public purse and promote public safety. But it was found to have the effect of deadening activity and enterprise, and it also involved Government guarantees of a certain percentage on the capital. It may then be that France should have followed the English plan, but it is plain enough that this system of guaranteed companies was eminently suitable to India with its peculiar conditions and marked lack of capital. Therefore Lord Dalhousie, in deliberately choosing this alternative in the early days of railway enterprise in India, was acting with the greatest foresight and wisdom. The third system, that of State operation and ownership, was adopted by Belgium, by the Scandinavian State and by Hungary at the very beginning. Australia adopted it in 1860, and now almost every European country, certainly all the larger and more important countries except England and France, have followed suit. A few, indeed, lease their State-owned lines to private companies, receiving the greater share of the profits themselves; but this system, which is largely followed by India at the present day, is really only a modification of the third system of control in our catalogue. Within recent years Holland, Switzerland and Denmark have nationalised their railways. Austria is endeavouring to secure a purely State system; Germany, which has the most extensive system of railways of all European countries, has resolutely converted her lines into Government concerns, and Italy, where the private management of railways was a scandal to civilisation, has at length yielded to the clamour for a State system. There is thus to-day a considerable uniformity of opinion in Europe in favour of State-ownership, and very nearly as much in favour of State management of railways. It is felt that the State, which might not have been trusted to build the railways without attempting dangerous economies, is on the whole to be trusted under the spur of public criticism to manage them in the interests of the public. But the financial argument is the one on which most stress has been laid; railroads are natural monopolies, like posts and telegraphs, the profits of which ought to accrue to the national exchequer for the relief of the tax-payers. It will, however, be understood that the arguments in favour of nationalisation to-day involve no censure of the principle of private enterprize in the great era, now long past, of railway construction. Private enterprise is often the safest agency in the initial stages of railway growth as of colonial development.

The same general argument applies, with qualifications, to India. Lord Dalhousie, who laid the foundation of the Indian railway system, came to this country with a great experience of railway affairs gained by his period of administration at the head of the Board of Trade. He was strongly in favour of private enterprise, the lack of which in India he greatly deplored. He noted the comparative cheapness of private agency as compared with the proverbial costliness of State industrial departments. And finally he realised that it was impossible for the State to supply funds sufficient for an extended system of railways. But while he negatived the alternative of State railways on the one hand, he rejected as impossible a system of uncontrolled, unaided companies on the other. The energy and capital had to come from England, and it could only be attracted in sufficient quantities by a system of State guarantees. Thus there arose that network of great guaranteed and "assisted" companies which long formed the backbone of the Indian railway system. In 1869 Lord Lawrence, unwisely as we think, gave his adhesion to the new policy of State construction, a policy which was chiefly urged on grounds of economy, an economy which the country may some day grievously deplore, as it was effected by the introduction of the metre guage. The arguments against State construction are very strong, and it will generally be conceded that the reversal of Dalhousie's policy, except in the case of purely strategic and therefore unprofitable lines, was a great mistake. But because the construction of fresh lines by the State may be wrong, it does not follow that State purchase of existing railways is reprehensible. The example of Europe, as noted above, is a very strong argument in its favour, and the Government of India is sufficiently trustworthy and competent to administer with credit in the interests of the general population the railway systems of the land. But in many cases it has not chosen to insist on state management, and contents itself with asserting on every possible occasion the more important principle of State ownership. Fortunately the original agreements entered into between the companies and the Government permitted State purchase after a regular term of years—twenty-five, fifty or a hundred. This accounts for the vast increase of State incomings from railway profits in the last few years, for many of the great railway systems, notably the G. I. P. and the B. B. and C. I., have recently celebrated their jubilees, and were thereupon purchased by the State. The railways thus purchased have been generally leased to companies, either the old or new, on terms more advantageous to the Government and for shorter periods. There is no question that the introduction of the system of State ownership was even more desirable in India than in Europe, because the bulk of the shareholders of the old companies were foreigners. Under the new system the greater proportion of the railway earnings remain in the country, not in the pockets of a few rich men, but as a valuable addition to the revenues of the State, whereby Government has been enabled to reduce taxation, notably the salt tax, without reducing expenditure. Additional testimony, therefore, in favour of the modern movement of railway nationalisation, can be supplied by the experience of this country.

CHINA AND TIBET. IT must seem strange to nearly all that it should fall to China to civilise Tibet, yet so it is trying to do. If one no longer looks upon the inhabitants of the Celestial Empire as "The heathen Chinee," who is childlike and bland and other things, still it is not easy to think of China with a mission. For two hundred years Tibet has been dependent on China, although the relations between the peoples has never been close. China has managed Tibetan Military and Foreign administration, and in return Tibet has sent missions with tribute to Chengfu and Peking. That there should have been trade is only natural, for almost every Tibetan is as keen a trader as the average Chinese. But what may aptly be styled a definite forward policy in Tibet on the part of the Chinese is of recent growth and may be attributed to the stimulating influence of British action in that Hermit country. It was only in April of last year that China's formal adhesion to the Lhasa Convention of September 1904 was secured by an agreement signed at Peking, and within less than six months the final instalment of the indemnity exacted three years ago will have been paid and the British occupation of Tibetan territory will terminate. From January 1908 China will once again be restored to the undisputed overlordship of Tibet, but it would seem that the interest shown in the country by the Indian Government has suddenly aroused the Chinese authorities to an appreciation of its potentialities, and considerable activity has of late been remarked on the Szechuan frontier. China has decided to increase the garrison in Tibet, which now numbers considerably less than 4,000, and, further than this, military training schools for the Tibetans will be established, from which a number of the most promising students will be sent to China to complete, or at all events to add to their studies and knowledge. The spirit with which China regards the country is strictly paternal. With a view to developing its resources it is proposed to settle young farmers in Tibet and in this direction a start has been made in the new Batang Territory, while under the new scheme success will be sent further afield, helped by the annual grant of three million taels. The opening up of Tibet promises to benefit not only China and the country itself, but also India, with which its trade, though still of small proportions, is showing a satisfactory increase annually. The task of improving trading conditions and facilities has been taken up strenuously by the Indian Government. A British trade representative has been stationed at Gyangtse, one of the open marts, while the roads in the interior, which are described as being formerly dangerous to man, merchandise and beast, have been improved to such an extent that two motor-cars have been driven by the British Trade Agent the whole distance to his station in Central Tibet. The doubt which is expressed in Chinese circles as to the genuineness of the Government's intentions seems to be unfounded. China has shown a very distinct interest in the real welfare of Tibet, and so long as that attitude is continued it is to be practically supported.

THE MANCHESTER SHIP CANAL. ALTHOUGH the Manchester Ship Canal has never justified the beliefs of its originators, it is gradually getting nearer to the success and usefulness to be expected of it. At the recent forty-fourth general meeting, the Chairman acknowledged that the Board always looked forward with a certain degree of apprehension, but he was able to show that the figures indicate that progress is still being made. The weight of sea-borne merchandise imported and exported by means of the Canal amounted to 2,271,583 tons against 2,112,813 tons in the first half of 1906, while the receipts rose by £15,157. The increase in expenditure, on the other land, was only £827 and as a result the profit was £113, 525, an increase of £14,330. "When I remember," said Mr. Bythell, the Chairman, "that, in 1894, we had only 686,000 tons of merchandise on the Ship Canal and that this year we shall have three and a quarter millions, I think there is no room for depression." At the same time he thinks it necessary to exert himself in every way to popularise the Canal, and in his speech he made a strong plea that Manchester merchants should decrease their dealings with Liverpool and give the benefit to the Canal. He justified the request, apart from his position, by pointing out that it is possible to land goods in Manchester, *via* the Canal, more cheaply than it is possible to transport from Liverpool. If this statement can be proved to be generally correct, then the future of the Canal is assured and the increase in traffic since 1894 should be far exceeded during the next thirteen years. The strongest argument adduced was with regard to the export trade. There are many merchants who contract to sell their goods at one and the same price delivered on board ship at any English port. To load at Manchester would effect a saving in many cases and, of course, benefit Manchester. "When so much is said about foreign competition—and especially German competition," went on Mr. Bythell, "competition fostered by cheap rates of carriage on the German State Railways, it seems almost incredible that the saving within reach should not be taken advantage of." But merchants are very conservative, and so far the directors of the Canal have not found the right note with which to charm all their listeners. But with a good care and perseverence they may succeed at no very distant date.

THE CASE FOR CADET CORPS. THE organ of the National Service League publishes an article by Mr. Alan Haig Brown under the title "The School in Arms" in which he defends cadet corps and sets out to show how much more valuable they are to the nation than mere rifle clubs. Wisely, he does not condemn the latter as useless. As a matter of fact, rifle clubs have done and are doing incalculable good, for they are spreading interest in an excellent sport and at the same time giving to the nation practice in a very essential accomplishment. But there is the feeling that to be a good shot is all that is necessary. Undoubtedly, the man who is practised with with the rifle is more useful than the man who is not, neither being trained in military duties, but a certain amount of drill and discipline are necessary to turn either into valuable material. There can be little doubt that the best time to impart that training is in youth. Volunteering lays claim to no small amount of time, but volunteering becomes a habit and, if taken up when time is not so valuable as it becomes in after years, a habit that is good both for the individual and the nation. It is only necessary to look back to the South African war to see how invaluable previous training as cadets would have been to the volunteers. An enormous number of Public-School men came forward at once, eager to serve their country. Most of them were entirely devoid of knowledge of military duties and, in the ordinary course of things, they could not pick it up at a moment's notice. Had they spent a few years in a cadet corps they could have been ready trained and, though the knowledge might have become rusty in some, much time and possibly many mistakes would have been saved. That cadet corps are undesirable because they foster militarism in the rising generation is an absurd fallacy. Militarism and military training are not necessarily complementary, and properly organised cadet corps are of the greatest service to at least one class of lads who, as has often been pointed out, might otherwise become wastrels and loafers. If volunteering is desirable, and that no one will deny, thent the earlier the taste for it is encouraged, the better.

THE homeward bound Messageries Maritimes Co.'s s. *Dumbea*, from Bombay, arrived at Marseilles on Sunday, the 25th inst., at 5 a. m.

THE German East Africa Line Steamer *Bundesrath* arrived at Mombassa from Bombay on the morning of the 23rd instant.

THE Florio and Rubattino Company's s.s. *R. Rubattino*, which left Bombay on the 15th instant for Aden and Genoa, arrived at Aden on the 23rd inst.

HIS MAJESTY THE AMIR of Kabul was still at Herat on the 7th instant, where he has been since the 10th ultimo.

THE appointment is gazetted of Mr. H. F. Wilkieson, Deputy Inspector General of Police, as Commissioner of Police of Madras City.

CHANG YIN TANG reached Simla on Saturday by special train and proceeded to a house arranged for him at Mahasu.

IT is reported from Bangalore that H. H. the Maharajah of Mysore is importing a horse for the Viceroy's Cup Race at a cost of 10,000 guineas.

THE Madras Court of Wards has been ordered by Government to assume the superintendence of the minor proprietor of the Karvetnagar Zemindary and of his property.

THE Commander-in-Chief may possibly make a visit of a week or so into the interior next month but is not likely to undertake any extensive tour this year.

OUR Correspondent from Allahabad wires:—"I regret to report that Lieutenant G. Cookson of the 2nd King's Royal Rifle Corps is seriously ill with plague at Jubbulpore."

THE Madras Government have published rules under the Indian Treasure Trove Act, to regulate proceedings under the Act in this Presidency, in supersession of the previous Rules on the subject.

ARRANGEMENTS for carrying on work in the Chief of the Staff's Division when Sir Beauchamp Duff proceeds Home this Autumn to attend the meetings of the Army Charges Committee, have not yet been settled, but the next senior officer in the Division, who is at present General Mullaly, will no doubt be placed in charge, as was done the last time the Chief of the Staff was upon deputation.

FOR nearly five years not a single mile of railway has been constructed in Upper Burma, while in Lower Burma, if we exclude the Pegu-Martaban line, there is one short line, Henzada to Kyangin, under construction. It is not a record of which the purse-holder can be proud, says the *Rangoon Gazette*. "The first need of the Province is communications, road and rail, and this is being supplied at a very discreditable rate of progress.

THE July number of the *Indian Forester*, among other very interesting things, contains a note by Mr. M. Hill, Assistant Inspector-General of Forests, on the introduction of the mahogany tree into India and its acclimatisation here. Hailing from the West Indies, the first sapling was planted in the Calcutta Botanical Gardens towards the close of the 18th century, and from there the tree has been widely distributed over Bengal and other parts of India by means of seeds and cuttings.

AMONG the subjects which are down for discussion at the fourth meeting of the Board of Agriculture, to be held at Pusa, in February or March, 1908, are the following:—The lines on which entomological and mycological work should be organised in the different Provinces; (2) the lines on which experimental work has proved valuable and can be brought to the notice of cultivators together with instances where this has already been done; (3) the lines on which existing alkali lands should be dealt with and the prevention of their extension under irrigation; (4) the extension of the cultivation of fibre plants in India and the effect of such extention on the general prosperity of the country.

KARACHI NEWS AND NOTES.

The Expansion of the Port.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)
KARACHI, AUGUST 24.

THE WRECK OF THE "NUTHSDALE."

The finding in the official investigation of this matter has already been published in this paper. There are some noteworthy points to be considered.

First of all it was established that the navigation of the Sind coasts between the Dwarka light and Karachi can only be made by soundings.

The present Karachi (Manora) light is only visible at a distance of 8½ miles. That is to say, a skipper 8 miles off the port, failing to see the light, cannot tell whether he is just too far off to see it or whether he is in the danger zone where the light does not show. There are no landmarks. The sand-sodden shallow waters mingle with the flats and marshes of the coasts, and the actual shore is so far in from the safe course to be steered that not the strongest glass can show where the shore is, even on a bright clear day. The master-mariner must depend entirely upon soundings, and the charts are proved to be unreliable. How unreliable, the following excerpt from the report will show:—

"That errors do exist in the chart of the coast of Sind, has been proved by Captain Rickford, and Captain Norman, corroborated by Captain Hewett. The most important soundings taken by the *Nithsdale* were the two last, when she found 16 fms. and 12 fms. I consider that these soundings were correct. 16 fms were found at a place where the chart marks between 10 and 11. But the 'Linga' has found 13, 16 and 11½ at points surrounding this place where the chart gives 11, 11, and 6½ respectively. Where the *Nithsdale* found 12 fms. the chart shows 4½, a difference of 7½; but at a point a few miles off to the S. W. the *Nithsdale* found 17 where 10 is marked.

As it is morally certain that the *Nithsdale* would not have been lost had the soundings on the chart been correct, I consider the emphatic statement of Captain Rickford (in Ex. D.) that the soundings in the chart are totally unreliable for safe navigation, to be quite justified. Commanders have to rely almost entirely on soundings along this part of the Sind coast as there are no land marks. I fully concur in the recommendation of the Assessors that a fresh survey of this part of the coast be made."

On these facts the Assessors, the experts in the case, were of opinion that Government ought to establish good lights at the Hajamro mouth of the Indus and at Cape Monze, and these in addition to the flash lights that the Port Trust are about to put up at Manora. Mr. Crouch, the Assistant Judicial Commissioner, who presided at the enquiry, however puts it very cautiously:—

"In view of the fact that the Port authorities have already made arrangements to improve the Manora light, no recommendation is necessary, but the loss of the *Nithsdale* has made it very obvious that a better light is needed. Had it been possible to sight the light 20 or 25 miles off, the ship would almost certainly have been saved.

The Assessors recommend that good lights be established at Cape Monze and Hajamro. They are both able to speak from long experience. I cannot say, however, that the evidence taken in this investigation has proved the need of such lights. But it has, I consider, established that the navigation of the Sind coast presents serious difficulties to any Commander who has not had previous experience of it, and has convinced us that a good light at Hajamro would be very useful."

It is quite possible that the evidence taken has not established the absolute necessity of lights at Cape Monze and the Hajamro, for had the Manora light been stronger Captain Fairley would never have got into trouble; he would have seen the light at least an hour before the errors in the charts misled him as to his position. But there remains the probability that the charts in shipmarkers' hands can never be kept, really, even approximately correct, for such is the nature of the coast and the quantity of silt deposited by the Indus, that in all likelihood the soundings will vary considerably every year. Again, in hazy weather, such as we often get on these coasts, a shipmaster should not have to lay his course from Dwarka to Karachi without any guiding light between, going on dead reckoning with currents of wonderful strength and uncertain set and by soundings according to charts that must remain only approximately accurate at best. It must surely be taken, therefore, that the establishment of a powerful flash light, at the Hajamro at least, is an absolute and immediate necessity. The Assessors, according to the next excerpt from the finding, seemed desirous of having a fling at the Port Trust.

"The particular experience of the *Nithsdale* suggests the desirability of having a tug at all times ready to go to sea at short notice, but in the absence of any evidence as to what provision is made at other ports of a standing similar to Karachi, I do not feel justified in supporting the final suggestion of the Assessors."

Of course some ten or twelve years ago there was a case when the "Richmond Crawford," having on board neither coal, water, stores nor crew, took two days to get up steam and bring in the "Java," a steamer of which the engines had broken down. In the case of the "Nithsdale," however, the "Richmond Crawford" was away in 8 or 9 hours. This time was quite reasonable, and that fact is not altered by the circumstance that the tug actually shifted the "Nithsdale" some distance, and that had the tug been on the spot six hours earlier the salvage attempts would in all probability have been successful. The Port Trust is a body whose duties and responsibilities are closely and exactly defined by a legislative Act. The Port Trust is in no sense a salvage Board. It has, in fact, neither rights nor duties beyond the Port limits. It is not impossible that, had the tug "Richmond Crawford" been lost or damaged in its attempts to drag off the "Nithsdale," the eagle-eyed Government Auditor would have attempted to surcharge the Trustees with the cost as being moneys expended in excess of their powers. The cost of keeping a tug ready to proceed to sea at any moment would not be less than Rs. 3,000 to Rs. 4,000 per mensem, and shipmasters cannot expect the Port Trustees to go to any such expense on the off chance of recouping themselves from a salvage case, even if it turns out they have sufficient authority under their Act to do so if they wish.

With a flash-light at Manora of a 25-miles radius and a flash-light at the Hajamro of 20-miles radius the coast of Sind would be fairly safe, and not as Captain Hood wrote last year "the worst lighted in the world."

It is not the least satisfactory feature of this enquiry, the first of its kind in Sind, that Captain Fairley retains his certificate and his character as a competent and careful commander who omitted nothing that a prudent navigator could have done in similar circumstances.

POLICE.

The pay of a constable of the force on journey is Rs. 9 a month. An ordinary peon gets Rs. 12 to Rs. 15, a coolie at least Rs. 1 a day and double at night, a cart-man as much, a navvy the same: what sort of policeman can you expect to get for Rs. 9? If a man has any physique and sense he will certainly take the better paid employment. Small wonder then that the police in Karachi are insufficient in numbers—they are actually fewer than they were ten years ago—and that they perform their duties in a perfunctory manner. Never a day passes but crimes are committed that an adequate police force could and would prevent. In the residential quarter there is hardly ever a week without some attempt at burglary, house-breaking or other robbery; in the native quarters the crimes committed with impunity both by day and night defy computation; in and about the Port Trust premises there are many cases of theft; finally the Railway is the hunting-ground of gangs of "conveyers." It has been understood for some time that the Sind Police were to be reformed and re-modelled. For some unannounced and inscrutable reason nothing yet has been done. It is chiefly a question of money, particularly of paying the bazar-rate for more and better employes in the lower grades rather than of making fat and expensive appointments at the top of the service. Meanwhile things are going from bad to worse. Constables who joined the force on the understanding that the pay and promotion were soon to be bigger and quicker are either leaving the force or recouping themselves for their disappointment by the means always at the disposal of a policeman in India as everywhere. It is not to be said that there is not an honest constable about,—far from it! but the net result of employing men in the police at something that is undoubtedly less than a living wage in these dear days can but have a disastrous effect on the probity of the majority. The ordinary law-abiding native has certainly more fear of the policewallah with his demands at babalook than of the badmash.

There is not a newspaper in Sind but calls for the speedy fulfilment by Government of the promised and longer overdue reforms.

EXPANSION OF THE PORT WESTWARD.

The *Sind Gazette* of the 20th August publishes a thoughtful and earnest leading article on the necessity of taking in hand at once the development of the Western side of the harbour. As the congestion of the port has been continuous since the beginning of June (one vessel the "Inverness" actually went to Bombay with her cargo owing to the want of accommodation, and there have been at a time as many as 13 vessels waiting to get to the wharves!) and still continues, and this without any of the usual complaints about the carrying capacity of the Railway, it is plain the capacity of the Railway already equals, if it does not exceed, the capacity of the Port. If the activity and importunity of Mr. Webb and other members of the Port Trust succeed in so energising the North Western Railway and in developing other lines of communication, that all produce can be brought to the sea board promptly as required by the shippers, there is every prospect of the completion of the Kiamari scheme with its fifteen wharf-berths, in 1911, turning out utterly inadequate to deal with the qualities of produce brought down by rail. The laugh then, so far as there could be a laugh over such a miserable situation, would be with those members of the Railway Board who now are wincing under castigation. Again, it seems useless for Government funds to be expended on improving the capacity of its North Western line beyond what the Port can deal with. The Port Trust may therefore be met with a request for a guarantee, say for the wharf-berth accommodation it will have in 1912, and the Railway Board may refuse to sanction expenditure on its lines and rolling stock, except *pari passu*. There is every reason for hoping, therefore, that the extension of the Port on its Western side will be taken in hand at once, and it may be added that if contractors be employed for the work, as at Bombay, the Port Trust will have the advantages of guaranteed cost, of guaranteed time and of the operations not upsetting the labour market so violently as departmental work would do.

THE WEATHER.

A strong electric storm passed over Karachi last night and nearly an inch of rain fell. The weather this summer has been exceptionally bad; local rain, which used to be an exception at Karachi, has fallen on six occasions and caused considerable damage to work, which is only carried on in the open air on the understanding that "it does not rain in Karachi."

The worst of it is that the coolness that should result from the rain has not yet favoured us with a visit of any duration. We still hope, however, for cool September and October. Meanwhile the weather has induced a pair of whistling teal on the waters in the gardens to hatch a pretty clutch of six. The whole brood are thriving and gather every evening crowds of people to watch their charming aquatic antics. Have whistling teal ever been known before to breed in captivity?

NOTES FROM THE PERSIAN GULF.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)
BUSHIRE, AUGUST 16.

Mirza Ali Aga Eynaqui, editor of the Bushire weekly journal *Musafferi*, has got into serious trouble for having published an article criticising on His Holiness Hajee Sayed Mohamed Kazem Tabatabayi, a Mojtihead of the highest rank, residing at Kerbella, who is alleged to have issued an encyclical pronouncement of the illegality of the present constitutional form of government in Persia. The criticism, which was in defence of the Constitution, roused the wrath of the Ulemas here, who decided forthwith to mete out most condign punishment on the editor for his having at all ventured to write against so eminent a mojtihead. They, the priesthood, repaired in a body, along with their innumerable adherents, to a mosque, crying and vociferating out vengeance on the editor; whereby large crowds flowed into the mosque to take part in the tumult. His Excellency Masood-us-Sultan, the Foreign Agent and at present acting Governor of Bushire, wishing to appease the priesthood, took the editor and some respectable merchants with him to the mosque, with the view of getting the editor to offer suitable apologies. The editor, however, was given no opportunity of [illegible] ing matters and each time he attempted to [illegible] the infuriated clergy, I am told, showered [illegible] volleys of abuses and at the same time ordered [illegible] mob to "kill the infidel, spill the blood [illegible] and kaffer and whoever kills him will [illegible] whereupon the mob, forgetting the [illegible] edifice and ignoring the inviolability [illegible] rushed on the editor, when the F[illegible] with remarkable presence of mind [illegible] bravery, threw himself on the edi[illegible] shield him from harm; and although [illegible] editor from being murdered, His E[illegible] severe kicks and blows from the i[illegible] adherents of the clergy. The [illegible] the *Musafferi* have been closed [illegible] clergy, who are still anxious [illegible] original intentions of punis[illegible] Matters have been referred to [illegible] nothing has resulted. Great cr[illegible] to the Foreign Agent for hav[illegible] risk, prevented the clergy from [illegible] ing the unfortunate editor.

Shiraz is in a very disturb[illegible] various factions and sections of [illegible] fighting amongst themselves [illegible] the so-called Constitutional [illegible] and property are unsafe an[illegible] country in general, along wit[illegible] are thoroughly insecure, w[illegible] commercial conditions of S[illegible] and the Governor Genera[illegible] Nizam-us-Sultanah, who [illegible] able administrator, finds [illegible] position.

The Darya Beggy, who [illegible] will shortly be here and [illegible] what rôle His Excellen[illegible] present tenure of office.

The raid on the Persian [illegible] was predicted by one of [illegible] Teheran, which distinctly st[illegible] keep the Court and the peop[illegible] ted, frontier raids would be c[illegible] members of the Ministry for [illegible] their own private ends. In t[illegible] influential Members of Parli[illegible] to be in terror of having t[illegible] have fraudulently obtained f[illegible] are said to be also in league w[illegible] perhaps, in conjunction with th[illegible] the Salar-ud-dowlah's rash act of r[illegible] lieved, if carefully examined, will a[illegible] the initiative had come from similar q[illegible]

Money is very scarce throughout [illegible] and I am told that trade has by no means [illegible] liant prospect, and much of the future de[illegible] the approaching ploughing and rainy season [illegible] however, for many years have been either bad or indifferent.

TOBACCO cultivation experiments [illegible] the Government Experimental Station [illegible] are officially stated to indicate the [illegible] growing exotic tobacco with success [illegible] facture of cigars and cigarettes. The [illegible] were, however, only started early in [illegible] another year or two of trial will probably be [illegible] ed to determine whether there is a future [illegible] industry. Rangpur is a great tobacco-growing [illegible] in Eastern Bengal, and if the present experi[illegible] ture out well, cultivators will have a [illegible] industry before them, and one which promises [illegible] the *Swadeshi* movement might well also encourage.

THE half-yearly meeting of the Ceylon Chamber of Commerce was held on Tuesday afternoon last and Mr. Alexander Fairlie, of Messrs. Finlay Muir and Co., Chairman of the Chamber, in moving the adoption of the Report, made a masterly speech, which was well received. After referring to the prosperity of the Colony during the past six months, which had been unchecked, Mr. Fairlie touched on increased Railway facilities, the new Governor, the Royal Commission on Shipping Rings and the rates of freight, the new Graving Dock, the exports for the half-year under review, and rubber shipments. Mr. Fairlie was unanimously re-elected Chairman on the proposition of Sir Stanley Bois, himself a past Chairman of the Chamber.

THE RISING IN MOROCCO.

BRAVE RECOVERY OF THE DEAD.

Moors Disappearing.

SUCCESS BY THE HKMASS TRIBE.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, AUGUST 23.

The French casualties in the action of 21st August were one killed and four wounded, including an officer.

The French have since been reconnoitring the environs of Casablanca and have found that the Moors have practically disappeared.

Many dead horses have been found, but the bodies of the men had been carried off. The Moors, risking their lives under a heavy fire, recovered their dead.

LONDON, AUGUST 24.

All available troops in Tangier have been sent to reinforce the Moorish Army which has been recently sharply defeated by the Hkmass tribesmen.

" PEG OUT YOUR CLAIMS !"

Mr. Churchill's Advice to Cotton Growers.

LONDON, AUGUST 24.

The British Cotton-Growers' Association gave a banquet to Mr. Winston Churchill at Manchester, prior to his departure for East Africa.

Mr. Churchill said that he believed that in the no distant future a United West Africa would rank next to India among the possessions of the Crown.

He impressed on the cotton trade the importance of pegging claims in one of the best cotton-growing areas of the world.

SIR G. CLARKE'S SUCCESSOR.

Captain Ottley Appointed.

LONDON, AUGUST 24.

Captain Ottley has been appointed Secretary of the Imperial Defence Committee.

PROROGATION OF PARLIAMENT.

Date Fixed.

LONDON, AUGUST 24.

The prorogation of Parliament has been fixed for August 28.

THE EUROPEAN SITUATION.

Meetings of the Monarchs.

LONDON, AUGUST 24.

The Vienna *Politische Correspondenz* is authorized to make the statement that the three recent Royal meetings and the conversations between King Edward and M. Clemenceau at Marienbad have effected a harmonious European agreement. The general wish for peace has never before found such imposing expression.

NEWFOUNDLAND.

The Everlasting Modus Vivendi.

LONDON, AUGUST 23.

...nderstood that Sir Robert Bond accepts the ...n of the Hague, but objects to the renewal ...dus vivendi, and suggests an alternative ...t acceptable to Washington.

...ling has been aroused in Newfoundland.

ROUMANIA.

Prisoners Amnestied.

LONDON, AUGUST 23.

...g of Roumania has granted an amnesty ...ousand prisoners sentenced during the

BORNEO BONDS,

...ts Over-subscribed.

LONDON, AUGUST 23.

...100,000 Five Per Cent. Bonds of ...neo Company has been over-

THE HOUSE OF LORDS.

...and Bill Passed.

LONDON, AUGUST 24.

...se of Lords sat to-day and passed the ...ding of the English Land Bill.

FRANCE AND GERMANY.

Further Cordial Expressions.

LONDON, AUGUST 24.

...l. Cambon has arrived at Norderney on a visit ...ince von Bülelow.

...ERICAN MONEY MARKET.

State Help for Recovery.

LONDON, AUGUST 24.

A telegram from Washington states that the Treasurer begins next week to make deposits with the National Banks for at least five weeks, in order to meet commercial needs and to prevent stringency disturbing the business world.

AMERICA AND JAPAN.

The Naval Visit to the Pacific.

LONDON, AUGUST 24.

A telegram from Oyster Bay says that a conference between President Roosevelt and Naval officials has decided on the details of the visit of sixteen battleships to the Pacific in December.

CHINA AND THE POWERS.

The Franco-Japanese Agreement.

ALLEGED INSULT.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, AUGUST 24.

The *Times'* correspondent at Peking telegraphs that China sent simultaneous Notes to the French and Japanese Legations, protesting against the derogation of Chinese sovereignty in the Franco-Japanese Convention, guaranteeing the maintenance of peace and order in Chinese territory.

The Legations replied that no interference was contemplated tending to impair China's sovereign rights.

Nevertheless, the national pride of China is deeply wounded.

THE OPIUM TRADE.

China's Final Word Awaited.

LONDON, AUGUST 24.

In the House of Lords, Lord Fitzmaurice said that the Government had not yet heard that China had formally assented to the American proposal for an International Conference on the Opium Trade. The Government had, therefore, appointed no representative.

A THIRD "DREADNOUGHT."

Launch at Devonport.

LONDON, AUGUST 24.

The *Temeraire*, the third battleship of the *Dreadnought* type, with a tonnage of 18,650, has been launched at Devonport.

THE MACEDONIAN QUESTION.

Austro-Italian Agreement.

LONDON, AUGUST 24.

A *communique* issued in Vienna states that Baron von Aerenthal and Signor Tittoni met on Thursday at Semmering, near Vienna, and confirmed the programme put forward at the Desio meeting.

Italy accepted the Macedonian Reform Scheme, thus showing the complete identity of Austrian and Italian views on Balkan affairs.

RUSSIA AND JAPAN.

Establishment of Embassies.

LONDON, AUGUST 24.

Russia and Japan have decided to raise their respective Legations to the status of Embassies.

A Bill dealing with the matter will be introduced at the opening of the new Duma.

THE UNREST IN IRELAND.

Union Jack Insulted.

LONDON, AUGUST 24.

A crowd in Dalkey Island, County Dublin, tore down the Union Jack, which was hoisted over the Town Hall in honour of the visit of the Atlantic Fleet, and threw it into the harbour.

BURY ST. EDMUNDS' BYE-ELECTION.

Unionist Victory.

LONDON, AUGUST 25.

In the Bury St. Edmunds' Election, to replace Hervery, who is now Marquis of Bristol, Mr. Walter Guinness, Unionist Candidate, was elected. He secured 1,531 votes to Mr. Yates' (Liberal) 741.

RAILWAY COLLISION IN FRANCE.

Many Killed and Injured.

LONDON, AUGUST 25.

The Bordeaux-Paris Express collided with a goods train at Coutras. Seven people were killed and thirty injured.

THE ST. LEGER.

LONDON, AUGUST 24.

Orby has been scratched for the St. Leger.

CRICKET.

Leading Counties.

LONDON, AUGUST 23.

Notts beat Lancashire by an innings and 131 runs.

The South Africans beat Gloucestershire by an innings and 38 runs.

LONDON, AUGUST 24.

Middlesex has beaten Sussex by eleven runs.

The matches between Kent and Yorks and Worcester and Surrey were drawn.

Essex beat Derby by 222 runs.

LONDON, AUGUST 25

The leaders of County cricket are Nottinghamshire, who are champions, and Worcestershire, Yorkshire, Surrey, Middlesex and Kent in the foregoing order.

MOBBING EUROPEANS.

Narrow Escape of a Lady and Gentleman.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, AUGUST 24.

The following paragraph appears in to-day's *Statesman* :—A lady residing within eight miles of Mozufferpore writes that when motoring along with her husband on a recent evening they were attacked by a party of men armed with big sticks when passing through a village which she describes as being not very friendly. One of the men made a hit at her, but the blow was averted by the stick catching on a brass knob of the tank, or the consequence would have been serious. This took place at about 7 45 p.m. Pegs had also been put into the road and ropes across. Fortunately, their syce thinking his master's motor car had broken down came along at this moment with a trap when the rascals drew off.

A NATIVE EDITOR'S OFFENCE.

Appeal for Revision of Sentence.

IMPRISONMENT COMMUTED TO FINE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, AUGUST 24.

In the High Court at Allahabad, Sir George Knox disposed of the case of Pandit Bhoj Dat, the Editor of the vernacular newspaper known as *Musafir*, who had been convicted by the District Magistrate of Agra under Section 292 of the Indian Penal Code and sentenced to one month's rigorous imprisonment.

The learned Sessions Judge of Agra had declined to interfere, in the revision, with either the conviction or sentence, and observed that the only question to which arguments had been directed before him was the question of the severity of the sentence; and in this regard his Lordship said that there was no doubt that the articles which formed the subject of the charge were revoltingly obscene, and that it was a matter of surprise that literature of that kind was circulated by the Editor of a religious newspaper, whose duty it was to form and educate the public mind.

These articles were said to have been written in answer to some articles which appeared in a Mahomedan newspaper and were alleged to have been equally objectionable. His Lordship thought that an Editor of a religious newspaper should be above such petty retaliation or recrimination, and that he had much higher duties to perform. His Lordship agreed with the observations of Sir Douglas Straight, in the case of Q. E. *versus* Inderman, reported in I. L. R. 3, Allahabad, that it was no justification to say that the present articles had been printed in answer to certain other articles. His Lordship thought that the present case was similar to the one just cited, and he would therefore impose the punishment that was thought adequate in that case, namely, a fine of Rs. 500, to be paid within two weeks, or in default one month's simple imprisonment.

His Lordship warned the accused that in the case of the offence being repeated, the sentence would be a much more severe one.

MISCHIEF AND INSULT.

Reception Decorations Demolished.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, AUGUST 24.

The following from Bhola is rather startling:—A telegram, dated 19th August, to the *Amrita Bazar Patrika*, states that two ropes of the *nahabat* put up in front of the iron bridge in connection with the Lieutenant-Governor's reception have been found out, the arches over the bridge taken away, and forty pillars of betelnut trees pulled down. One Abdul, a contractor for these works, informed the Sub-Divisional Officer of the circumstance, and suspects some boys of having done the mischief.

The officials are furious over the matter.

Abdul has lodged information against a few little boys of the lower standards of the Bhola School, and among those identified at the institution are the sons of Babus Rajani Nath Konar, Guru Chander De, and Shashi Bhusan Banerjee, the leading *muktears* and Swadeshists. Twenty-four of the Military Police have come here.

Bhola, it may be added, is a little island town recently visited by Sir L. Hare during his tour.

COWARDLY ASSAULT ON DR. ANDERSON.

Two Babus Identified.

STREETS PATROLLED.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, AUGUST 24.

The following appears in this morning's *Englishman* :—Chandpur, August 23. In view of the distorted versions of the Chandpur incident, as reported by the Vernacular Press, I send you a correct version. Captain Anderson, I.M.S., was walking from the Railway Station to the Circuit House, the road to which skirts the right bank of the river. When he reached a narrow portion of the path he encountered five young Bengalis, presumably of the Volunteer Contingent. The opportunity of annoying a solitary European was too good to be missed, and the spirit of mischief prompted them to line the road with a view of preventing his passage. Captain Anderson heard one of them suggest in the vernacular "Don't let us move." The Doctor seized his umbrella by the middle and pushed his way through and continued his course without comment. He had proceeded about 150 yards or so, when, without warning, he was violently charged from behind and precipitated down the bank, from which he subsequently rolled into the water encumbered with a macintosh and an umbrella. His egress was not rapid, but he was able to recognise his assailant as one of the five who had previously barred his way.

LATER.

A Chandpur telegram, dated yesterday, to the *Bengalee* says :—"Dr. Anderson, the Civil Surgeon who was pushed into the river by a Mob of Bengalis, has identified two men, Jagadish and Lalu.

"The Strand Road which the local Europeans generally resort to for recreation is being patrolled by the police from the afternoon up to night. Chandpur is threatened with vague rumours that Gurkhas will soon be posted here."

GRAND CHORD LINE BREACHES.

Early Repairs Expected.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, AUGUST 24.

The General Traffic Manager of the East Indian Railway intimates that it is expected that the breaches on the line will be repaired and trains run as usual *via* the Grand Chord Line, from Monday next or possibly earlier, but that much naturally depends on the weather holding up.

BENGAL SUGAR INDUSTRY.

Expert Opinion.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, AUGUST 24.

Mr. A. E. Jordon, a sugar expert, now staying in Calcutta, has been visiting most of the important date and sugarcane growing districts of Bengal, with a view to reporting on the possibilities of the sugar industry He has also made an inspection of the Tarpore Sugar Works, to see what can be done to make that concern more economical and profitable.

From what he has already seen in the districts he has visited, he has come to the conclusion that the possibilities of the sugar development are great, but that opportunities are entirely neglected owing to apathy, want of knowledge, and the difficulties of successfully floating Joint Stock Companies.

CONTRABAND "NOVOCAIN."

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, AUGUST 24.

A Notification in to-day's *Gazette* authorises the principal Seaport Postal officials to search or cause search to be made for contraband "novocain" in course of transmission by post to any place in British India.

A LOYAL APPEAL.

Sikh's Address, to His Brethren.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, AUGUST 25.

The following appeal to his brethren has been printed in English, Urdu and Gurmukhi and circulated among the Sikh soldiers in the Indian Army and among Sikhs generally, by Gurdit Singn, a well-wisher of the British Government, Surveyor and Pensioner, Samra, Dehra Nanak, Gurdaspur District :—

Sardars, I hear a rumour in the air that the subjects are making much bustle and stir against the Government and holding meetings and delivering seditious speeches which have resulted in a strong suspicion of the benign Government against the partakers. Moreover the Government is taking serious steps to eradicate the roots (the leaders) of all these affairs.

Brethren,—To the best of my recollection the Government has conferred great boons and prizes on our sect which no one might have enjoyed under any Government. The gracious Government has granted us high posts, both in the Civil and Military departments and is bringing us up like children. It has conferred upon us peace and prosperity.

Sirs—you might never have enjoyed such peace and calmness if the British had not taken the reins of Government in its hands. The Government is quite aware of the services rendered by us, in the dark and dangerous times. We gave it help, during the times of emergencies, when the cup of peace was going to be broken by the tyrant hands of the rebels.

Brethren,—You should not give ear to such seditious speeches and lectures against the Government. Be faithful and loyal to your Government. When the English captured the Punjab our sect was not cared for. At last, being obliged, we began to earn our livelihood by labouring on the Mahdopur Canal. At the outset of the Mutiny of 1857, the Government saw the services done in the Afghanistan War by our fellow brethern during the time of Maharaja Rainjit Singh. At Madhopur the Government gathered all the Marahabi Singhs and said: You rendered useful services during the time of Maharaja Ranjit Singh and took part in the several battles under Sardar Hairi Singh Nalua and the Maharaja and enabled them to be victorious in the Afganistan War and in rutern got *Jagirs* and pensions. You should now serve the British Government. We promise to appreciate your services. On the capture of Delhi, Lucknow, etc., the tide returned in our favour, for the Government captured Delhi after the lapse of a few months. We were then enlisted in the Army in the Regiment of the 32rd, 33rd and 34th. We were also granted suitable posts in the Civil Department and were given *Jagirs* in the Gujranwala District and Chuk in Nos. 11, 12, 13 and 27 of the districts of Lyallpur and Sargodah and the villages were peopled by us.

Once more I request you, earnestly, to be faithful subjects to your Government. If you have got any kind of grievance go to your Officers. They will remove it. I take the liberty to publish these few words for the benefit of my sect that they may not turn out disloyal by the instigation of the rowdy people and put themselves in great inconvenience.

Brethren, I served the Government for 30 years in the Survey Department as a Surveyor, in which capacity I acquitted myself very well and, this Government by its liberality granted me a handsome pension at the age of 55 which I am now enjoying and leading a peaceful life. May God keep the Government over us for ever.

MADRAS ABDUCTION CASE.

Accused Mission Ladies Acquitted.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, AUGUST 25.

At the Egmore Police Court, the case in which Miss Harband and two Indian Christian women, belonging to the London Mission Bible Women's Training Home at Vepery, were charged with abducting a Hindu girl named Jaguthamball for the purpose of converting her to Christianity, was finally disposed of to-day. Mr. Clarke, the Chief Presidency Magistrate delivered a lengthy oral Judgment in the course of which he remarked that in a case of this kind the first point for consideration was the age of the girl alleged to have been kidnapped. It was the duty of the prosecution to prove that the girl was under sixteen years of age. His Worship came to the conclusion that the prosecution had failed to prove that the girl was below sixteen that the defence evidence rebutted that suggestion and showed that the girl was nearer eighteen than under sixteen, and they were accordingly discharged.

His Worship, in conclusion, remarked that there had been a great commotion over the matter, that people had gathered together in crowds and it seemed to his Worship that there was some organisation over the affair but with what object it was impossible to say. Was it to intimidate the court? Was it to intimidate the people coming to the Court to give evidence? Or was it these people had been tutored to gather together to commit a breach of the peace? His Worship was unable to say what the object really was. Could pamphlets have been circulated calling upon the people to assemble near the Court? There was some one—either a body or an individual who was responsible for the crowd and that it was very wicked—a very dangerous thing and that those who were responsible for it were very wrong in having adopted such a procedure.

U. P. POLICE REFORM.

Conversion of Provincial Chaukidar Force.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, AUGUST 24.

An important police reform is to be carried out in the United Provinces from the 1st of September when the Provincial Chaukidar force (Municipal and Cantonment police) is to be converted into the Regular police. This change will involve the conversion into Regulars of a force of over 3,000 irregulars, ill-paid Jemadars and chaukidars, that is, who at present belong to the non-pensionable establishment. Of course, a large proportion of these men will hardly be suitable for re-enlistment under the new conditions and recourse will probably have to be made to fresh recruitment on a fairly extensive scale. The whole reform will entail considerable additional expenditure on police by the Local Government, in all probability an annual increase of something approaching two lakhs. The conversion will make no difference to the Municipal funds, for the Municipalities in the United Provinces have for some time now been freed from all liability in regard to police charges.

MADRAS EDUCATIONAL EXHIBITION.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, AUGUST 24.

The Madras Educational Exhibition opened this morning in the Senate House. There was a large gathering of Professors, teachers and others interested in educational work. Sir Ralph Benson presided. The proceedings opened with a Tamil song by the children of the Olcott Panchama School. This was followed by an English song by the girls of the United Free Church Mission Boarding School at Royapuram. The pupils of the Presidency Training School for Mistresses contributed a Tamil song to violin and *veena* accompaniment.

The Hon. Mr. P. S. Sivaswamy Iyer then delivered an opening Address after which the gathering left for the main hall where the exhibition was held.

DATIA MAHARAJA'S INSTALLATION.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, AUGUST 25.

Maharaja Govind Singh of Datia was installed on the *gaddi*, on the 21st instant by Major Daly. The *raj tilak* ceremony was performed in open Durbar on Friday last.

FIFTY YEARS AGO.

Bombay and the Mutiny.

FORJETT'S STIRRING NARRATIVE.

(Concluded from Friday's *Bombay Gazette*.)

"The more immediate object, however, of calling you together, is on account of the approaching Mohorum. We all know that it is a festival causing some excitement, and is viewed by most people as a period for some little apprehension. The last two Mohorums, we all know, passed off as peaceably as any festival in Bombay, either Mahomedan or Hindoo; and the approaching one, I have no doubt, will come to an equally peaceable termination. This is the third time of my meeting you here with the same object in view, to suggest to each of you to keep a watchful eye over persons living near to You and within the reach of your influence. If you have reason to suspect the fidelity of any, let me know, and you may rest assured that he will be speedily dealt with, undeterred by the trammels of the law. During the last two Mohorums, you were eminently successful in the influence you exercised, and they passed off without it being necessary to take any one, Mahomeden or Hindoo, into custody. I am hopeful that at the termination of the coming Mohorum, I shall find matters exactly similar; and I hope to be enabled to report to the Governor Saib and the Sirkar that we had been equally successful. The last two years were ordinary ones; the present is somewhat different. I do not think it necessary to explain to you my own arrangement to defeat the objectof the wicked, if any there be; but you may rest assured that the police shall be in no way remiss, and with your co-operation—which I have no doubt will be hearty, and which every man of property and wealth is, for his own sake, bound to render—I feel certain that the coming festival will be brought to a peaceful termination.

"And now, gentlemen, I have to thank you for your kind attendance. I congratulate myself on your ready attention to my call; and I hope to have it in my power to congratulate you, by-and-by on your exertions in the cause of order.

"Although late, it is gratifying to find that an address is in course of preparation by the Mahomedan community for presentation to Government. And why should not Mahomedans vie with and be as loyal as any other section of the inhabitants of Bombay? Have you not, under British auspices, enjoyed all freedom in the exercise of the rites of your religion? Many of you here present no doubt remember something of the desecration of the tombs of your religion? Many of you here present, no doubt, remember something of the desecration of the tombs of your holy men in the Punjab within the last fifty or sixty years. Has anything of that kind taken place within the length and breadth of British India? No! Independently of the rich blessings you enjoy—the prints of good government,—your religion has been protected to an extent which, certainly, you would not have enjoyed under any other government under the sun. Such being the case, your own Koran inculcates that you should pray for the prosperity of such a government; and it also denounces acts opposed to the well-being of such a government, as in the highest degree sinful."

After I had finished, Colonel Birdwood addressed some excellent remarks to the large assembly. He dwelt principally on the check which every species of improvement in India would receive in consequence of the revolt in the North-West; and concluded with the words of a well-known Mahomedan ditty, that our just government was by scoundrels hated, and by the good beloved. After Colonel Birdwood had spoken, a leading member of the Mahomedan community assured me that the Mahomedans were most peaceably disposed, and that there was no fear of any disturbance taking place.

The Governor, the Judges of the Supreme Court, and other high functionaries being present at the time in Bombay, I was not quite sure when on the following morning I saw my address published, that I had committed no breech of official propriety in declaring to the Mahomedan gentlemen that those whose fidelity there was reason to suspect would be speedily dealt with, undeterred by the "trammels" of the law, and that "every guilty man would be strung up before his own door." And this doubt was by no means allayed when a trooper brought me a note from the Private Secretary, telling me that it was the Governor's wish to see me. I was received by his Lordship with his usual kindness, and resting his hand on my shoulder, he said, "You had a meeting yesterday of Mahomedan gentlemen; in addressing them you made use of very strong language; but I am glad you did so." I was, ofcourse, thankful. I then touched upon the protest I had placed in the hands of the Private Secretary for his Lordship's information, against the military and police arrangements ordered by Government for the preservation of the peace during the Mohorum. His Lordship said he was sorry he did not know my views before those suggestions were made, but having made them, and the brigadier—the chief responsible military authority having adopted them with the concurrence of the chief magistrate, he did not see his way to countermanding them; but he hoped everything would pass off quietly. I then respectfully intimated that I should be obliged to disobey the orders of Government in respect to the police arrangements, for, I added, "I must keep my Europeans together and have them in hand in case of a sepoy outbreak." His Lordship kindly remarked, 'It is a very risky thing to do to disobey orders; but I am sure you will do nothing rash." And I may now add, that it was happy for Bombay, happy for Western India, and happy probably for India itself that one so noble and clear-headed as Lord Elphinstone was Governor of Bombay during the period of the Mutiny; but for which it is impossible to state what the results would have been; and as regards the five native gentlemen already named, they would, in all human probability, have terminated their career at the cannon's mouth.

Some four or five days after the above interview with Lord Elphinstone the following occurrences took place.

It was on the eve of the last night of the Mohorum. A Hindoo god was carried in procession by some townspeople. A Christian drummer belonging to the 10th Regiment N. I., whilst in a state of intoxication, assaulted the carriers and knocked over the god. Two policemen, by whom the outrage was witnessed, took the drummer into custody. A report of this reached the men of the regiment, and some twenty of them turned out, broke into the lock-up, rescued the drummer, assaulted the policemen, and marched them off as prisoners to their lines! The European constable of the section, with four policemen, then proceeded to the lines and demanded the liberation of the policemen; but a large body of sepoys surrounded them and commenced an assault, when the European constable and the policemen, in self-defence, fought their way out, leaving two sepoys for dead and wounding several others. This was followed by great excitement among the sepoys, and a large number took to their arms. A report was brought to me that the native regiment had broken out. Ordering the European Mounted Police to come on as soon as possible, I hastened to the spot as quickly as my horse could carry me. I found the sepoys in a state of tumult, trying to force their way out of the lines, and five or six of their European officers, with drawn swords, keeping them back. On seeing me the sepoys clamoured that I was the man who ordered them to be killed; and the European officers repeatedly cried out, "For God's sake, Mr. Forjett, go away; your presence is exciting the men." My reply was: "If your men are bent on mischief the sooner it is over the better." My assistant, Mr. Edington, came galloping up, followed very soon after by my mounted Europeans, about fifty-five in number. Bringing my men to the "halt," I cried, "Throw open the gates, I am prepared for them." This had the effect of cooling their ardour for an outbreak, and they soon fell back. Had I, in compliance with the wishes of the Officers, attempted to retire, and ordered my men to do so, the sepoys would have fired upon us and broken out into mutiny. This I was resolved not to afford them the opportunity of doing; feeling confident that if not disposed of before being joined by my men, I should be readily able to cope with sepoy disloyalty and violence.

Would these men, under ordinary circumstances, have been guilty of conduct as outrageously subversive of good order and military discipline? Or is it to be doubted that it was the result of contempt for their European superiors, arising from a highly inflated view of their own importance, and a confident assumption of their own material superiority.

The above events quite dissipated the small shadow of doubt that existed in my mind as to the necessity of disobeying the orders of Government in respect to the police arrangements for Moharum, and led to my resolving that the sepoys should be strictly looked after by my Europeans being kept together. They were fifty-four in number, well mounted, well trained to thrusting with the sword in preference to the one or two cuts, which, when lighting upon a belt, would prove useless, while every thrust would be more or less effective. Under the orders of Government these men should have been broken up into small detachments and spread over the island, far apart from each other, to look after the inhabitants, more especially the Mahomedans, and I was sorry to find that Bombay was not free from Wahabee-phobia; but I am glad to say that I experienced no lack of assistance from Wahabees. The Kazia,—the high priest in Bombay of Mahomedans,—was a rank Wahabee, but made his services available at any hour of the day or night; so was the Soobedar, Mahomed Booden, of the police, a Wahabee, by whom I was greatly assisted in bringing to light the plot hatched by the sepoys at Sonapoor; so was also an Arab gentleman who generally accompanied me to mosques, coffee-houses, and different places of Mahomedan rendezvous at night, which we did in disguise, to make myself acquainted with the feelings and views of the Mahomedans. Going to such places alone attracted more attention than when visited in company.

Shortly after the outbreak there was some talk of introducing martial law into Bombay. The natives spoke of it as the "Nuwa Kaeeda" (new law), and entertained some strange ideas as to the rigour of its provisions. I considered it a fitting opportunity to impress upon the evil-disposed and disaffected, the danger of conduct in the least subversive of good order. I therefore put up a gibbet in the yard of the police office, and summoned the leading men among those who, in the event of a meeting, would be foremost in the ranks of the lawless, and intimated to them that if I should have the least reason to believe that any among them contemplated an outbreak in Bombay, they should be at once seized and hanged. What I stated was listened to in solemn silence and every man, I felt assured, left the police office overawed, and under a thorough conviction that the game of the rebellion would be a dangerous one. And if, during my presence at any place of rendezvous, the language of any one bordered on the seditious, I immediately threw off my disguise and seized him on the spot; and such was the fear inspired by the police, and such the opinion in regard to its iniquity, that though the number assembled was a hundred, or two hundred, or more, they immediately hastened away, leaving the man who was taken into custody to his fate. And in order to keep up the awe of the gallows, Lord Elphinstone kindly permitted the deportation of the men so taken into custody to the Thana Gaol by night, a mystery thus hanging over their fate. It was known that they had been taken up by the police, but nothing was known—not till after the crisis of the Mutiny had passed—of what had become of them; but if I am glad to say that such summary arrests did not exceed three or four.

To return to the police measures for checking a sepoy outbreak, if such was attempted. On the last night of the Mohorum, three Europeans were placed on each of the two sides of the sepoy lines, and, intermediately, I had three intelligent, trustworthy native policemen crouched down near the railings of the lines, on the watch, to report to the Europeans on either side if anything was astir within. The remaining number (forty-eight) I placed at the spot D on plan, (opposite Juma Masjid) and in the neighbourhood, to unite at a moment's notice. Such was my confidence that everything in the town would be perfectly quiet and that unless a beginning was made by the sepoys there was not a man among the inhabitants who would dare to raise a finger, that I confined my attention that night to the sepoy lines and kept myself to their vicinity. If the sepoys attempted to break out, which the revelation at Sonapoor proved they contemplated, I should have become aware of it by their movements within the lines, and by the time they shouldered arms and marched out, I should have been in the street nearest to the lines with my men, and then it would have been only necessary to "right wheel" and "charge." We should have had twelve or thirteen hundred bayonets to encounter, and though the number of Europeans was small, I calculated upon success by taking the sepoys unexpectedly, and the suddenness of the dash in amongst them, I felt confident, would throw them into a panic and give us the advantage. On the evening of that day I went into the barracks, explained to the men my arrangements and the expectations I entertained, and concluded by saying, "we shall do our duty." The announcement was received with three such cheers as left no doubt that they would be found equal to any emergency.

Happily, or unhappily, caution is a dominant element of the Oriental mind, and there was no outbreak on the last night of the Mohorum. At the meeting in Sonapoor it was said that the "hoosharee" (vigilance) maintained, prevented it. The only vigilance, as will be seen, was that of the police.

SIR H. MCCALLUM'S ARRIVAL IN CEYLON.

Splendid Reception.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

COLOMBO, AUGUST 24.

The new Governor Sir Henry Mccallum with Lady McCallum, their two daughters, extra A. D. C. Major H. E. Walter and the Private Secretary, Mr. A. J. Heageland landed this morning from the *Victoria*, the shore batteries and the *Highflyer* firing a salute.

Before an enthusiastic crowd on the jetty the Governor replied to the addresses of the Municipality, the Chamber and of the Native Chiefs of the Western Province. The Governor and Lady McCallum were pleased with this first Address emanating from the burgesses of this splendid commercial emporium and seaport, expressing the wish that co-operation would effect much more progress which he found at the sister seaport, such a thing being possible if happy and sympathetic relations exist between the Civic Government and the authorities and that it would greatly gratify him if they made Colombo the fairest city in the East.

Replying to the merchants in similar terms, Sir Henry hoped that personal efforts would result in new industries, benefiting all classes. Addressing the Native Chiefs the Governor again said that he felt he reached the bed-rock and looked to them to keep this promise to co-operate.

Later, as to legislature. Sir McCallum promised to reduce redtapeism and that he would be approachable always.

POSTAL CONCESSIONS BY THE NIZAM.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

HYDERABAD, DECCAN, AUGUST 24.

His Highness the Nizam has ordered that all letters and other articles coming in from British Post Offices shall be carried and delivered by the Nizam's Post Offices free of any extra charge, in accordance with the system in vogue hitherto in all places where there are no British Post Offices.

Although this arrangement will entail some slight financial loss, His Highness has made this concession with a view to facilitate internal commerce generally amongst his subjects and to promote the convenience of British subjects residing within the Nizam's Dominions.

KING BAHADUR SHAH'S MEMORIAL.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, AUGUST 25.

The Mahomedan community of Rangoon assembled in great force in the Victoria Hall yesterday evening and held a public meeting, at which they unanimously passed a cordial vote of thanks to the Burma Government, as a mark of appreciation for the memorial which Government had erected over the grave of Bahadur Shah, late King of Delhi, the neglected state of whose tomb had formed the subject of a memorial to the Local Government whose active interest in the matter has created great satisfaction amongst the Moslem community of Rangoon and the province at large.

FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

THE HAGUE CONFERENCE.

The Morocco Outbreak.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

PARIS, AUGUST 10.

It is becoming painfully obvious that the Hague Conference has undertaken a much bigger programme than it can possibly get through and that the mass of proposals and amendments before the delegates, will have to be most materially thinned out by a process of suppression analogous to that massacre of the innocents which occurs towards the end of every British parliamentary session. It is a pity, perhaps, that no definite period was fixed at the outset for the duration of the Conference, as, if a fixed time had been prescribed, the proceedings might have been conducted on more practical and businesslike lines. There would have been fewer discursive addresses, and irresponsible and verbose idealists would have received less indulgence. The Conference met in the middle of June but up to the present only one important agreement has received its sanction. This was the convention for adapting the principles of the Geneva Convention of 1906 to the conditions of naval warfare. It was unanimously adopted at a plenary sitting, although even in that instance certain of the Powers, including Great Britain with her magnificent navy and Persia which has no ships at all, made reservations upon particular points. Several other momentous questions have been debated in the four special committees, referred to the sub-committees and debated again, passed on for further consideration to the "Comités d'Examen," and finally remitted in two or more forms to the drafting committees. But further than this none of them has so far got, and, despite the fact of there being no time limit to the proceedings, it may be regarded as pretty certain that the continental diplomatists will not remain much longer at the Hague. None of the more eminent among them is under middle age. None of them would willingly forego his annual "cure" at this or that "Bad" or his *villeggiatura* in Chateau or seaside Chalet. It is generally felt that any future Conference must be preceded by an interchange of views on the part of the Powers. Each of these must have time to realize the relative importance of the subjects under discussion, and better methods of procedure for the despatch of business must be devised, the result of their deliberations forming the subject, if practicable, of an international arrangement. At present a number of irregularities occur which render the procedure a perfect travesty of the rules such as are regarded as indispensable for the conduct of businesslike assemblies in England. The only ultimate checks upon the perilous results of such proceedings are the "liberum" veto of important delegations, the power of abstention, and ultimately the refusal of Governments to adhere to the convention. In this connection it has always to be remembered that the vote of the committees, and even the vote of the plenary Conference, binds no Government which does not ratify it. One great anomaly is that the votes of small States like Ecuador, Haiiti and Roumania should have equal value with the votes of great States like Great Britain, France, Germany, United States, Russia, etc, in questions essentially affecting these latter. It is inconceivable, however, that the plenary Conference should suffer this to prevail in certain circumstances.

On the 3rd instant the majority of the "Comite d'Examen" voted by nine to seven in favour of the British proposal that a belligerent could not convert a merchantman into a warship on the high seas. M. de Martens, a distinguished Russian jurist, who presides over the Fourth Committee and constantly presses his own views upon the Committee from the Chair, interposed after the vote with the observation that the practice of such conversion, which as a jurist he asserted to be lawful, might still be legimately continued by those Powers who thought it right. Lord Reay promptly rejoined that the British Government reserved its opinion on that subject. On July 6 again M. de Martens endeavoured to press his own views regarding the practice of sinking neutral prizes, for which the British delegates assert that no warrant exists in the law or practice of nations. The Russian military delegate argued on what he deemed to be sufficient juridical, practical and military grounds in favour of the destruction or sinking of neutral prizes when deemed advisable by a belligerent.

Sir Ernest Satow, who took the contrary view, pointed out that the Institute of International Law in its meeting of 1882 considered it undesirable that neutral prizes should not in any circumstances be sunk. If the destruction of neutral prizes were permitted it would lead to the gravest abuses, and the position of neutral shipping would be little differentiated from that of the enemy. It was ultimately decided that the whole subject should go to the "Comite d'Examen." The French "voeu" on the capture of merchant vessels at sea, which constitutes a kind of alternative to the abolition of capture, was also discussed. The "voeu" proposed to recommend the abolition of prize-money and the consideration of the possibility of indemnification. It had been modified so as to be addressed only to those Governments which maintain the right of capture, several having abandoned that right in special conventions. Sir E. Satow declared that the British delegation would vote for recommending the question of indemnification to the study of the Powers, since it was at present under the consideration of a Royal Commission in England. As for prize-money, Great Britain did not see her way to abandoning it and would prefer to leave the matter to the decision of each Power. The vote upon the abolition of prize money resulted in 16 for and four against, with 14 abstentions including Great Britian, and 12 absentees. Upon the question of indemnification the voting was 13 against 14 abstentions and 12 absentees.

BALLOONS IN WAR.

The German and French military delegates dissented from the proposals regarding the control of balloons. General Amoural (France) objected to the proposal regarding the manning of balloons, seeing that it was quite conceivable that there would some day be balloons which were dirigible without any crews at all. The first section of the Second Committee discussed the employment of balloons in war and voted upon the Belgian proposal to renew the declaration made for a period of five years by the Conference of 1899, and also upon the Russian and Italian proposals which were intended to limit the uses of balloons, if, as in fact has happened, the Belgian proposal failed to obtain unanimous support. In 1899 the contracting Powers "agreed to prohibit for a term of five years the launching of projectiles and explosives from balloons or by other new methods of a similar nature." This agreement having lapsed in 1904, the Conference had to reconsider the situation. The Belgian delegation proposed a simple renewal of the agreement, while Russia desires to give undefended towns and villages the same immunity from assault by balloon which the Convention of 1899 (Article 25) has given them from assault by traditional engines of land warfare, and Italy would add to this provision a prohibition of balloons which are not dirigible and manned by military ballooning crews. Lord Reay thought the two elements of land and sea were quite enough as theatres of war, and that they should leave the air free. They knew the views of the British Government on the subject of the limitation of expenditure on armaments. Why not make a beginning with aerial warfare? To rule out balloons would be a limitation of future expenditure. And what was the use of all they had done to humanize war if they opened up a new field of operations for a scourge perhaps more terrible than any hitherto known?

For the Belgian proposal there were 30 ayes and 5 noes and nine abstentions. The Committee therefore proceeded to consider the alternative proposals. The stipulation that balloons must be ...ible and manned by military ... was carried by 21 against eight, with ... abstentions. Lord eight absentees, while the ... clause was adopted by 30 votes against two, with three abstentions and nine ... absent.

LIMITATION OF ARMAMENTS.

It is understood that the British and German delegations, acting upon instructions from their Governments, have arrived at an agreement upon the form of resolution to be presented to the Conference on the subject of the growth of military expenditure. The resolution or "voeu" will not declare the question to be "urgent" but will by

confined to asserting that it is "highly desirable" that the Governments should resume the study of this subject.

SUBMARINE MINES.

A very tough fight has been waged in the Comite d' Examen of the Third Committee over the question of Submarine Mines. The British views were finally accepted in the form of a Dutch proposal to the effect that anchored mines must become lanceuous within two hours of being laid.

PROPOSED PERMANENT ARBITRATION COURT.

It will be a great triumph for the cause of general peace if the American proposal for a Permanent International Arbitration Tribunal (as opposed to the existing one which has to be specially convened each time) be definitely accepted by the Conference. The English delegation was generally opposed to an entirely new venture, but M. Bourgeois the chief French delegate had the idea of leaving the old Court as it stands and leaving people free to appeal to it or to the new tribunal, and this the British Delegation have now accepted. The old court is very expensive and takes some time to call together, while the new show will give jurisdiction free of charge—since the court if kept up on a system of "cotisation" will be always ready.

There has been a great exodus of British and foreign special correspondents from Hague within the last three weeks. In fact, several British papers have now no representatives at the Conference and depend entirely for their reports of the proceeding from ubiquitous Reuter. There is no doubt that public interest in the proceedings of the delegates is greatly on the wane. In the French press, the reports of proceedings, never very full, are now cut down to the baldest and briefest record. "Great cry and little wool" is the popular verdict upon the doings—or rather sayings—at the Hague.

THE MOROCCO OUTBREAK.

The massacre of Europeans at Casablanca has been swiftly followed by tragic events which show the unyielding spirit of fanatical Moorish tribesmen notwithstanding the display of force made by France and Spain. The Moors have not been intimidated and, bad as matters have been and are, it is to be feared that worse remains behind. Immediately on being informed of the outbreak at Casablanca the French Government ordered several cruisers to Casablanca and Tangier and measures were taken for the prompt despatch of 3,000 or 4,000 men for the occupation of Casablanca and such other points of the coast as might be necesary. The Spanish Government announced that it would send 500 men under a Colonel. The cruiser Galilee reached Casablanca on the night of the 3rd instant, the cruiser Du Chayla following a few hours later, together with the Spanish cruiser Infanta Dona Maria de Molina.

Early on the morning of the 4th instant, the tribesmen having commenced attacking the French Consulate where the French Colony had taken refuge, the French Consul called upon the Governor to take immediate measures for the protection of the French Colony. The Moorish authorities replied that they were powerless and invited the Commander of the Galilee to disembark troops, assuring him that no shot would be fired by the Moors. The French Commander, apparently suspecting no treachery, accordingly landed at 6 a.m. a detachment of 50 men, who were, however, received by a volley from a number of Moorish soldiers approaching the town gate. The French officer in command and several of his men were wounded. The French forced the gate and charged the Moors with fixed bayonets, fighting their way to the Consulate. In this mêlee the Moors are said to have lost about 150 men, killed and wounded. The Galilee on hearing the firing began bombarding the fort, the official quarter and Arab villages outside the town where a number of tribesmen were assembling. The cruiser Da Chayla arrived at 11 a. m. on the 4th instant and immediately opened fire with melinite shells upon parties of horsemen seen riding towards Casablanca and upon the houses and woods surrounding the town where a large number of Moors had taken cover. A detachment was landed from the Da Chayla at noon and was received on the beach with a smart fusillade from the Moors. The French had several casualties at this point. Under cover of the gun and Maxim fire from the cruiser which swept the ground in front of them the landing party continued its advance and, like the first party, succeeded in reaching the Consulate after hard fighting on the way. A Spanish detachment landed the same afternoon (14th instant) and forced their way at the point of the bayonet to the Spanish Consulate. The tribesmen, aided no doubt by the Mahommedan rabble of the town, made a fierce attack upon the Consulate on the evening of the 4th instant, but it was gallantly defended, with the loss of one seaman killed and three wounded. The force that had been landed was too small to undertake anything but the defence of the Consulates which were surrounded by savage howling mobs who would have cruelly slaughtered any European that fell into their clutches. They were, in fact, dominated by the usual thirst for loot and bloodshed which they gratified by massacring many Jews and even some Mahomedan townspeople. The State Bank Agency was looted and all the European and native shops were pillaged. The Jewish quarter was burned after being looted. The Italian and Portuguese Consuls took refuge at the French Consulate, and the other foreign representatives went to the British Consulate which is guarded by French seamen. The defenders of the Consulate were hard pressed, the armed force available not exceeding 150 men. The ships shelled and demolished the tower of a mosque adjoining the Consulate, from which a heavy fire was maintained upon the inmates. A gallant sortie was made from the Consulate during the night of the 4th instant by a small band of French seamen who put to flight over 1000 tribesmen who were closing in upon the building. Fighting, looting and outrage of every kind continued all through the day and night of Tuesday, 6th instant, but early on the morning of the 7th, Admiral Philibert with his naval division arrived off Casablanca with part of the French reinforcements who were all disembarked before four o'clock in the afternoon, thus relieving the serious anxiety felt regarding the safety of the European residents. The guns of the French cruisers dispersed the Moorish Cavalry which fled on being brought under fire. Order was restored at Casablanca on the evening of the 7th inst. The French force, which is at present being landed in Morocco, will be about 3,500 men composed of the 1st battalion of the Foreign Legions, two battalions of Algerian Sharpshooters, a squadron of African Cavalry and two Batteries of Artillery with Maxim guns. General Drude will be in command. The Sultan has been informed that French patience is at an end and that the mandate given to France and Spain by the Algeciras Conference will be executed to the letter. Spain, however, is not at all disposed to send a large force to coerce the Moors, and the Spanish papers take a very gloomy view of the whole business. Communication between the various Consulates at Casablanca was opened on the 7th inst. The streets were then strewn with dead, and empty looted houses told of the horrors that had been perpetrated. A fearful stench arose from the number of decaying corpses, and the air was thick with stale smoke and flies. Several hundreds of the tribesmen must have been killed in Casablanca and in the outskirts of the town by the shell fire from the French warships. The outbreak at Casablanca, like others in different parts of Morocco, is believed to have been incited by the notorious Shiekh Ma-el-Ainin the leader of the fanatical anti-Christian and anti-foreign party in Morocco. Ma-el-Ainin is an elderly man—half prophet, half sorcerer, who is the founder and head of a so-called religious order to which the Sultan himself is said to belong. He has been the author and instigator of many crimes perpetrated upon Europeans, besides the murder of M. Coppolani last year. This agitator may now attempt to generalise the movement which has just been suppressed at Casablanca and, in fact, there are rumours of disturbances at other points; Magazan, Rabat, Larache and Alcazar all being actual or possible centres of European outbreaks. Nor is even Tangier to be regarded as perfectly safe from fanatical attack. The situation is certainly one full of danger for Europe and not only in Morocco but throughout Mohammedan North Africa, for should the unrest in Morocco continue it is very likely to spread to Algeria and Tunis, in which case Egypt and the Soudan might not perhaps remain unaffected. Is a new 'revolt of Islam' impending? There have not been wanting Cassandras who, within the last twelve months, have predicted such a catastrophe. The Sheikh Ma-el-Ainin is now engaged in preaching a hold war from Cape Juby to Rabat.

A Note on the Morocco question was presented on the 7th to the Powers signatory to the Act of Algeciras by the French representatives. After stating what has already been done, and what further measures it has been decided to take, the Note dwells upon the urgent necessity of organizing the police forces in Morocco. It affirms the determination of the French Government to maintain and safeguard the authority of the Sultan and the integrity of his Empire. It further announces that order, security, and freedom of trade will be assured at Casablanca, and that the authors of the recent outrages will be punished, adding that the police force in the town and its environs will be organized in concert with the Spanish Government.

Spain has also sent a note to the Powers, couched in terms almost identical with those of the French despatch. A semi-official communication to the French press states that the Note has had everywhere an excellent reception, particularly in Berlin.

A French warship has left Casablanca for Tangier where Mahomed-el-Torres has notified the Legations that he will not be responsible for the security of Europeans outside the town. The same Minister has also sent a Note to the Legations at Tangier demanding the withdrawal of all Europeans from Rabat where a massacre is believed to have been planned by the fanatical Moors. A French warship is expected from Casablanca on the 6th. The European residents at Mazagan are believed to be safe on board steamers in the harbour. French warships will proceed immediately to Rabat and Mazagan, where troops are expected to disembark immediately on arrival.

SIR HARRY MACLEAN.

The Moorish officials at Tangier received on the 8th instant a letter from the Governor of Tetuan stating that Sir Harry Maclean is no longer Raisuli's captive, the chief men of the Hkmasa tribe having demanded and obtained permission that he should be handed over to them. Confirmation of this news is eagerly awaited, though the question will remain as to what terms will be demanded by the tribe for the Kaid's release.

G. D. WILLIAMS.

SUSPICIOUS DEATH IN A TRAIN.

Investigation Reopened.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, AUGUST 24.

A fresh enquiry has been ordered into the circumstances attending the death of Sachindro Kumar in a Puri railway train some time ago. The Bengal Government let the matter be regarded as closed by accepting the theory that the affair was an accident. The Press, however, has been agitating against this decision with the result that the Hon. Mr. Gait has ordered a fresh investigation and has instructed Mr. Plowden of the Criminal Investigation Department to take up the matter.

SIMLA CENSUS.

Improvement of the City.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, AUGUST 24.

A rough census of Simla was taken on the night of the 22nd. This was done at the instance of the Simla Improvement Committee, its main object being to ascertain the present population, distinguishing Europeans and Natives for the purposes of comparison with previous statistics and furnishing data of the probable growth and expansion.

INDIAN RAILWAY EARNINGS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, AUGUST 24.

The Indian Railway earnings continue to exceed those of last year. Those of the week ending 10th instant, for which returns are to-day published, are five lakhs more than those of the same week in 1906.

P. W. D. HYDERABAD.

Reorganization Sanctioned.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

HYDERABAD, DECCAN, AUGUST 25.

The Nizam has sanctioned enlarged reorganization of the Public Works Department as recommended by the Financial Minister, nearly bringing it on line of the British provinces.

SHOOTING ACCIDENT.

Hindu Lad Hit by Capt. Branson.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, AUGUST 24.

While Captain V. H Branson in command of the Detachment of the 88th Carnatic Infantry at Rajahmundry was out shooting some six miles from the town on the evening of the 21st instant he hit a Hindu boy about ten years old in the temple. The boy was taken to the Municipal Hospital at Rajahmundry as soon as possible and I learn that on the following day the condition of the boy was not very serious.

BOMBAY PORT TRUST.

The following are Excerpts from the Proceedings of a Meeting of the Trustees of the Port of Bombay, held on the 13th August :—Read letter from the Traffic Manager, dated 19th, July recommending that three bays of the Mazagon Reclamation sheds near the breaking up yard be thrown out of Customs limits by shifting the existing fence eastward, and that the vacant ground between the two sheds, to a depth of 3 bays, be covered by an open shed and also thrown out of Customs limits by moving the fence as shown on the plan forwarded; observing that the proposal, if sanctioned, will make an additional shed area of 6,000 square feet, available for renting out, and will bring in about Rs. 1,728 per year as earnings.

Submitted letter from the Traffic Manager, dated 31st July, recommending that the small portion of the open ground between the two Mazagon Reclamation sheds at the east end, as shown on the litho-plan, be also covered with shed (built with old material), so as to make the shed accommodation at the Bunder more regular.

Read letter from the Deputy Engineer, General Works, dated 6th August, reporting that the estimated cost of the alterations and additions as proposed by the Traffic Manager is as follows :—Shifting fence eastward, Rs. 158. Covering the open spaces (measuring about 4,650sq. ft.) with second-hand materials from the vaccuum oil shed now being pulled down and slap from the shed formerly at the north side of the Elphinstone Bridge Road Rs. 1,192.—Total 1,350 : and adding that, excepting that the present sheds will be made rather dark, he does not see any objection to the proposals.

Submitted the plans referred to above.

Resolution—Subject to the approval of the Collector of Customs in regard to the removal of the fence, the alterations recommended by the Traffic Manager are sanctioned. The cost should be debited to Bunder Revenue.

Read letter from the Traffic Manager, dated 7th August, reporting that owing to the completion of F Warehouse, D-E Warehouse can now be utilized for the exclusive use of piece-goods, yarns or other textile fabrics (excluding gunnies and hessians) in original bales and cases and metals, and recommending that D-E Warehouse be put for such use for the future, and asking sanction to notify the matter in the usual way.

Resolution—The Traffic Manager should make the necessary notification in the usual way by advertisement in the *Government Gazette* and daily papers that, referring to para. 3 B of the Warehouse By-laws, D-E Warehouse is, until further notice, set apart exclusively for piece-goods, yarns or other textile fabrics (excluding gunnies and hessians) in original bales and cases and metals. Copies of the notification should be sent to the mercantile firms concerned and to the Bombay Fire Insurance Association.

PILOTAGE STATEMENT.

	For week ending 9th Aug. 1907.	Total from 1st April to 9th Aug. 1907.	For week ending 9th Aug. 1906.	Total from 1st April to 9th Aug. 1906.
Vessels piloted into Harbour...	20	416	15	422
Do. do. out of do. ..	20	431	19	433
Do. transported	13	337	16	327
Do. attended to	1	48	4	50
Do. warped	1	18	3	10

EXETER will shortly possess a fire brigade composed entirely of girls. The city corporation recently purchased fire appliances for the girls' hostel connected with the Municipal College. The girl students are to be trained in the use of this apparatus, so as to be able to deal at once with an outbreak of fire. Periodical practices are to be undertaken by the girls in manipulating the gear and working the pumps.

PARSI GENERAL HOSPITAL.

(Concluded from page 5.)

In relation to the Parsi General Hospital proposed to be established in Bombay, a report of the proceedings taken before the Hon. Mr. Justice Davar in the High Court was published in these columns, in which the application of the "Cypres" doctrine was sought to be made in its favour by the administrators of the Hormusji F. Warden Charity Funds. Counsel's arguments were heard; Mr. Justice Davar has framed his report on them. On Saturday, this report came on for argument before the same learned Judge, when Mr. P. J. Padshah, instructed by Messrs. Jamshedji Rustomji and Devidas, appeared for Hirjibhai B. Warden and another, the applicants; while the Hon. Mr. Raikes, Acting Advocate-General, appeared as Official Trustee of the Charity. Mr. Padshah argued in favour of the application of the "Cypres" doctrine to the present case: the Advocate-General against it.

The bequest was originally founded by the donor and the testator, in favour of erecting new premises for holding public Parsi marriage feasts and so forth. The funds now to be applied amounted to over one-and-a-half lakhs of rupees. Evidence of Parsis of position and standing in Bombay recorded at the last hearing, pointed to the uselessness of founding a new Parsi Marriage Assembly and Dinner Hall in Bombay as distinguished from the appropriation of the funds to the support of the Parsee General Hospital. The Chamber Judge's report on the demerits of the first scheme, and the merits of the second one, was to the following effect;—There were already more than sufficient marriage halls in Bombay for the requirements of the Parsi community; and an additional one would be absolutely useless. Money spent on such would be wasted. On the other hand, the great want in the community appeared to be the establishing of a General Hospital for the exclusive use of the Parsis; the community itself was anxious to have such a hospital. Diversion of the marriage-hall funds, on the basis of "Cypres," would materially help in the founding of the proposed hospital, and hasten its establishment.

Judgment was reserved

ACQUITTED OF MURDER.

THE Hon. Mr. Justice Chandavarkar and the Hon. Mr. Justice Knight, presiding in the High Court, have reversed the conviction of Girja, a widow of the Kunbi caste, who was sentenced by Mr. B. C. Kennedy, Sessions Judge of Nasik, to transportation for life on a charge of killing her new-born baby girl. Mr. M.B. Chaubal, the Government Pleader, appeared for the Crown. The unfortunate woman was a cultivator of Pargam, Her condition was known to the Police Patel, to whom she had sent intimation of the birth, through her son-in-law. The child died the next day. The prosecution affirmed that the mother killed it by suffocation; the accused said that it would take no nourishment since its birth, and died. The injuries observable on the baby's body were due to the suddenness of its birth, in the absence of a midwife; and not to cruelty or suffocation on her part, as stated by the Hospital Assistant.

Their Lordships acquitted and ordered the accused to be discharged.

SMALL CAUSES COURT.

DEFENCE IN SUMMARY SUITS.

An Old Practice Reversed.

At the Small Causes Court, Bombay, a Full Bench consisting of Mr. A. K. Donald, Acting Chief Judge, and Mr. S. F. Billimoria, Acting Fifth Judge, have disposed of an appeal in a case involving reversion of an old practice prevailing in this Court. It appears that in this case one Haji Jakeria Haji Ahmed sued one Ebrahim Cassum to recover Rs. 400, the amount of a negotiable promissory note with interest. The suit was filed as a summary suit, and when it was called on for hearing before the lower Court the defendant offered to give his defence. The application was opposed on behalf of the plaintiff, and it was contended that as the defendant had not beforehand obtained leave from the Court to appear and defend the suit as required by law in the case of summary suits, his defence could not be heard. The lower Court upheld the contention of the plaintiff and refused to hear the defence of the defendant, and passed a decree against him.

Mr. R. K. Dadachanji, Pleader, who appeared for the defendant before the Full Bench, contended that as the plaintiff had not filed in this suit a plaint as required by the Civil Procedure Code in the case of summary suits, but had filed his suit as an ordinary suit, it ought to have been heard and tried as such, and that, therefore, the defendant was entitled to be heard upon his defence to the suit, though he had not taken formal leave to appear and defend.

Mr. K. K. Suntoke, Pleader for the plaintiff, argued that under the long established practice of the Court, summary suits on negotiable instruments, if for sums under Rs. 1,000, were tried as ordinary suits without any plaints being filed, and that the practice should not be disturbed, it being in accordance with the rules of practice of the Court as framed by the High Court.

The Full Bench in giving its judgment held that the practice of the court was illegal and must be changed, and that the defendant should have been heard as to his defence to the plaintiff's claim. The Court accordingly ordered a re-trial of the suit.

THE BANDMANN COMEDY COMPANY.

THE P. and O. s. s. "Delhi" has brought from Colombo the Bandmann Comedy Company, and to-morrow night the fortnight's season will open at the Gaiety Theatre. From all accounts it would seem that musical comedy is not proving the gold mine that it was for so many years in London and that favour is once more turning to legitimate drama. That it is better for the stage is generally granted by those who regard the stage as something more than a means of making money. That there are many who hold this view in India is proved by the full meed of support accorded to the Comedy Company on its first visit. Of Mr. Bandmann's many schemes to provide amusement for Anglo-Indians, none is more acceptable than this his latest venture of placing some of the best known plays, old and new, on the stage and giving a respite from the lighter entertainment.

The list of plays to be produced is a thoroughly representative one. "Raffles," one of the most sucessful comedies of recent years, heads the list but cannot be considered superior to several which follow it. Especially does this refer to "Lady Windermere's Fan." One of a series of the most brilliant comedies that have been written during the present generation, it is but a few years since it was brought forth from obscurity. At its old home it had so successful a run that other of Wilde's plays have since been produced; though, it must be admitted, with less success. "The Liars," too, is the best work of Mr. Henry Arthur Jones, while "His House in Order" is as delightful a satire as one could wish to find.

In addition to these, which have become or promise to become classics, there are others which have never failed to attract large audiences—the touchstone of the merit of every play. "Charley's Aunt," poor lady, is still taking violent exercise. "The Idler" reads a little homily on the mutability of woman, "The Admirable Crichton" fulfils its sole purpose, to amuse; and comedies and dramas help to complete a programme so arranged that there is variety throughout the season. One night, September 5, is to be devoted to the production of a new play, "The Intervener," by Carlton Stubbs. The story is founded on one of Robert Browning's best known shorter poems, "A Light Woman." From the poem to the play must be a far cry and much has had to be built around the slender story which the poet related. The author should be glad to have so strong a company to give his work its baptism of limelight. Of the Company Mr. Claude King and Miss Florence Hamer are the two who are most prominent. Both are highly accomplished and prove their worth by acquitting themselves with equal credit in the most diverse characters. Besides these, there are Mr. Sinclair-Cotter, Miss Violet Vorley and Miss Helen Grenville, while Miss Crosbie in the senior parts invariably succeeds in adding plenty of humour to her situations. Without exception all the members of the Company scored successes here during their first visit, and their return visit is most welcome.

THE WEATHER.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

SIMLA, AUGUST 24.

The fall of pressure over the Bay near Burma brought the eastern end of the trugh of low pressure away from the hills and produced a moderately large deficiency of pressure in Central Burma. This latter probably accounts in part for the heavy rainfall on the Burma coast while the general position of the trough has been favourable for an extension of rainfall in North-East India, except Orissa.

The Arabian Sea current has given light rain in the east of the United Provinces, Chota Nagpur and south of the peninsula, but in the east of its field the rainfall has almost ceased.

In Burma nearly general rain has fallen on the coast and local rain in the interior, the principal amounts being Mergui one and a half inch, Tavoy six, Moulmein three, Rangoon one and a half, Diamond Island four, and Akyab, Toungoo and Maymyo one and a half. Cloud has decreased and is only light to moderate. Humidity and temperature continue approximately normal.

In North-East India there has been nearly general rain, except in Bengal and Orissa. Sibsagar had one and a half inches, Cherraponjee two, Narayanganj three-quarters, Dinajpur one and a half, Jalpaiguri three, Darbhanga half, Gaya three, and Ranchi two. Cloud has increased and is moderate to heavy everywhere. Humidity and temperature differ by only small amounts from normal.

In the United Provinces, Central India and the Central Provinces local rain has fallen in the east of the United Provinces and east of Central India and a few falls have occurred in the Central Provinces. Gorakhpur, Lucknow and Cawnpore, record half and inch, Agra one, and Seoni half. Skies are moderately clouded and humidity and temperature are very nearly normal.

In North-West India, Sirsa and Mount Abu report two inches of rain, Rajkot half and Surat and Veraval a quarter. Cloud has diminished and skies are almost clear, except in Rajputana and Gujarat where they continue heavily overcast. Humidity has decreased and is now normal, except in Rajputana and the adjacent districts where air is still slightly damper than usual. Temperature is normal everywhere.

In the peninsula, there has been nearly general rain on the Malabar Coast and local rain in the Konkan, and the interior of South India. Karwar, Mangalore, Calicut and Cochin recored half an inch. Skies are lightly to moderately clouded and humidity and temperature are nearly normal.

Forecast.—Nearly general rain is probable on the Burma coast and North-East India, local rain in the interior of Burma, the Konkan and South India and a few falls in the United Provinces and the Central Provinces.

SIMLA, AUGUST 25.

The area of low pressure in Central Burma has moved westward, coalescing with the south-eastern end, and the trough of low pressure which moved southward, now appears as a depression at the head of the Bay. These changes have diminished rainfall in north-east India and the Burma Coast, while the depression has caused light rain in Orissa and the north Madras coast, and is likely to develop further. The Arabian Sea current has given light rain in the Central Provinces and the Konkan coast, and continues weaker than usual.

In Burma, rainfall has been nearly general along the coast and local in the interior; the principal amounts being :—Mergui three, and Tavoy and Mandalay two inches. Skies are moderately overcast.

In north-east India, including Orissa, there has been nearly general rain in Orissa and Chota Nagpur, and local rain elsewhere. Calcutta reports three inches, Berhampur three quarters, Darbhanga one and half, Gaya two, Hazaribagh three, and Ranchi and Sambalpur one. Cloud is still heavy in Orissa and Chota Nagpur but has diminished elsewhere Skies are only lightly overcast.

In the United Provinces, Central India and the Central Provinces rain has fallen locally in the east of the United Provinces and of Central India, and in the Central Provinces, the largest amounts being one inch at Allahabad, Saugor and Raipur and two at Sutna. Skies are clear or only lightly clouded in west United Provinces, but are elsewhere moderately to heavily clouded.

In north-west India lightrain has fallen in parts of Gujarat but in the rest of the division the only amounts reported are one inch from Mount Abu and half from Lahore. Skies are clear in Kashmir and the Indus Valley and are moderately clouded elsewhere.

In the Peninsula [nearly general rain has fallen in the Konkan and the north Madras coast; a few falls occurred in the south of the peninsula, the largest amount being one and half inches at Mangalore. Cloud has increased and skies are heavily overcast on the West coast and north Madras coast, but are moderately clouded in the rest of the division.

Forecast.—Nearly general rain is probable on the Burma coast, Orissa, Chota Nagpur, the Circars and the West coast of the peninsula; local rain in the interior of Burma, east Central India and the Central Provinces; a few falls in the rest of north-east India, east United Provinces, Gujarat and north Deccan. In the Indian Ocean, pressure has risen very rapidly at Mauritius, rather rapidly in the Seychelles and is now in moderate excess at both these stations as well as at Zanzibar where its has been stationary. Winds have been normal in strength, but at Zanzibar and Mauritius less easterly than usual. As in present cases, the large rise of pressure in the Indian Ocean is usually associated with a break in the rains, except in north-east India and Burma, and the movment of trough low pressure in northern India to the foot of the hills.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M. ON SATURDAY, 24TH AUGUST.

STATIONS.	Pressure 8 A.M.	WIND. Direction.	WIND. Average hourly velocity.	TEMPERATURE IN SHADE. Maximum of past 24 hours.	TEMPERATURE IN SHADE. Minimum of past 24 hours.	RAINFALL. Humidity.	RAINFALL. Past 24 hours.	RAINFALL. Since 1st June to date.	Variation, 1st June to date.
Roshire	29·461	NW	15	91·1	68·4	68	.....	0·00	—0·00
Jask	29·541	ESE	12	93·3	82·3	77	.....	0·00	—0·13
Muscat	29·52	SE	7	90·3	80·0	84	.....	0·00	—1·40
Aden	29·714	SW	18	89·3	78·6	73	.....	0·02	—0·16
Lahore	29·466	W	2	98·4	78·8	80	.....	0·05	—3·09
Sirsa	29·523	SW	6	96·3	74·6	87	2·02	12·86	—3·69
Delhi	29·504	WNW	7	91·2	77·2	84	0·07	7·83	—11·10
Agra	29·525	SW	4	9·0	76·6	83	1·15	19·13	—0·34
Cawnpore	29·5	W	3	97·4	78·2	87	0·56	19·03	—5·15
Allahabad	29·496	W	10	93·6	77·8	80	0·01	16·49	—9·72
Jhansi	29·589	WSW	3	87·2	77·6	91	19·27	.....	—2·13
Jacobabad	29·466	SW	4	102·1	84·6	79	.....	3·29	+0·22
Karachi	29·581	WNW	13	89·4	77·7	79	.....	5·49	—0·27
Jeypore	29·506	WNW	8	90·2	70·1	86	.....	12·44	—1·69
Ajmere	29·619	W	13	85·4	75·5	93	0·09	11·0	—4·62
Deesa	29·627	SSW	—	94·0	76·4	91	0·08	40·90	+23·26
Ahmedabad	29·655	SW	7	94·1	74·7	88	0·03	32·17	+5·02
Surat	29·627	WSW	19	86·1	73·0	93	0·03	14·49	+1·84
Jamnagar	.....	.....	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	...
Dwarka	29·648	WSW	17	80·3	75·2	91	0·08	16·22	...
Rajkot	29·661	SW	12	91·4	72·7	86	0·66	19·26	+7·89
Bhavnagar Para.	29·63	SW	10	86·0	75·8	89	0·28	15·75	+1·06
Veraval	29·683	SW	18	77·7	75·3	93	0·37	17·15	+1·67
Beemuch	29·657	W	16	81·0	71·7	88	.....	15·66	—2·14
Indore	29·697	WSW	11	87·6	70·8	81	0·05	25·70	+4·43
Saugor	29·653	W	11	80·1	72·6	88	.....	26·93	—1·79
Jubbulpore	29·632	WSW	7	89·4	72·3	92	.....	32·37	—1·87
Hoshangabad	29·676	WSW	6	89·0	72·3	96	0·13	32·49	—2·15
Khandwa	29·691	WSW	11	84·7	71·1	82	0·03	14·32	—3·27
Raipur	29·615	WNW	13	81·6	71·4	88	0·23	34·80	—2·27
Nagpur	29·676	SW	8	90·1	72·8	81	0·03	37·24	+5·99
Amraoti	29·629	W	15	87·1	71·3	81	.....	21·50	+3·12
Akola	29·700	WSW	12	87·2	71·6	76	.....	17·92	—3·73
Surat	29·694	WSW	10	89·0	73·0	92	0·25	17·95	+4·48
Malegaon	29·723	SW	12	84·2	70·3	81	.....	19·43	+7·45
Bombay	29·749	W	11	83·9	77·4	86	0·04	69·50	+32·77
Poona	29·695	C	12	79·0	68·6	80	0·48	31·95	+17·40
Ahmednagar	29·74	W	11	83·3	67·8	76	.....	12·93	+4·53
Aurangabad	29·756	W	17	82·7	67·2	88	.....	16·48	...
Sholapur	29·756	W	17	89·2	70·3	73	.....	19·67	+5·99
Ratnagiri	29·79	WSW	10	89·0	73·8	91	0·91	73·76	+8·87
Vengurla	29·777	WNW	18	86·2	68·2	90	.....	47·93	+2·97
Belgaum	29·780	WSW	17	75·2	66·8	88	0·14	40·25	+8·84
Mormugao	29·812	W	9	83·2	76·4	86	0·22	77·0	+6·53
Karwar	29·86	Calm	1	89·2	69·8	86	1·60	87·27	+4·41
Mangalore	29·86	ENE	5	84·4	71·9	93	1·54	89·44	+8·24
Calicut	29·880	NW	10	80·2	71·7	94	1·29	113·51	+10·70
Cochin	29·90	NNE	L	83·2	73·2	91	1·40	90·84	+19·73
Bangalore	29·827	WSW	10	84·6	69·83	93	0·06	18·22	+4·01
Hyderabad (Deccan).	29·74	W	8	89·2	74·2	74	.....	13·97	—3·10
Masulipatam	29·706	W	11	94·1	80·1	71	0·02	15·29	—0·52
Bellary	29·73	WNW	10	91·0	72·2	63	.....	7·16	+2·23
Cuddapah	29·78	NW	0	89·2	77·4	68	.....	5·48	—2·26
Madras	29·73	WSW	9	89·0	77·0	71	0·11	7·67	—2·47
Coimbatore	29·86	SW	8	91·4	73·6	67	.....	2·42	+1·95
Trichinopoly	29·81	SW	8	92·0	76·6	63	0·06	3·89	—2·02
Negapatam	29·78	NW	7	92·6	78·0	72	.....	3·48	—2·53
Colombo	29·88	WSW	7	86·0	77·6	87	.....	16·37	+0·29

In column WIND "Rate per hour" L=Light, M=Moderate S=Strong, H=Heavy, F=Fresh.
Bombay Local Rainfalls :—J F H = 0·30 (29·20); G T H = 0·14 (0·70); S G H = 0·20 (26·51); C P = 9·06 (9·00).

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

	Byculla.	Colaba.	Fort.	Colaba.
	In Cts.	In. Cts.	In. Cts.	In. Cts.
Previously published	10 61	92 54	93 90	96 68
Sunday, 25th Aug. 1907....	0 11	0 20	0 21	0 17
Total	96 72	93 74	94 11	97 00
Total to date, 1906	43 94	43 17	53 23	43 99

MESSRS. KEMP AND CO.

CUMBALLA HILL, AUG. 24.

Rainfall up to 8 a.m.

	Last 24 Hours. In. Cents.	Total to Date. In. Cents.
Cumballa Hill.....	0 22	87 80

SUMMARY.

Pressure continues to change by small amounts over the whole area.

Winds are north-easterly at Mangalore and Cochin and south-westerly to north-westerly elsewhere. The force has been fresh to strong at Bhuj, Dwarka, Veraval Neemuch, Aurangabad, Sholapur, Bijapur and Belgaum and moderate to light elsewhere.

Temperature.—The maximum is 5° to 6° in excess of normal at Madras and Cuddapah and 5° to 7° in defect at Raipur, Veraval, Bhuj, Bhavnagar Para, Ahmedabad, Surat and Allahabad. The highest temperature in the shade was 102° at Jacobabad and the lowest 64° at Bangalore.

Cloud and Humidity.—The sky is almost clear at Lahore, Sirsa, Karachi, Malegaon, Belgaum, Hyderabad (Deccan), Bellary and Madras and cloudy in other places. Humidity shows a moderate increase above normal at Colombo, Hoshangabad, Veraval, Ahmedabad Bhuj, Jhansi, Jaipur, Ajmer, Deesa, Lahore, Sirsa and Delhi.

Rain.—Thirty-three stations report rain, out of which twenty had showers under a quarter of an inch.

Weather continues favourable for rain in light or moderate showers in several places.

The Mail steamer "Oriental," which left Aden on the 18th, reports having experienced up to longitude 53° E. light to fresh south-westerly and southerly winds and southerly swell; thence to longitude 63° E. strong monsoon blowing at times with moderate gale, and a considerable sea and swell; thence to arrival in port yesterday moderate to fresh monsoon, overcast sky, a few light showers and a moderate sea and swell.

N. LESLIE,
Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

MR. BRANSCOMBE'S MASKS.

The Scarlet Mysteries, a group of clever comedian and sketch artists who wear masks, open for three nights at the Town Hall on Monday next, and they should have good houses, if only because they are brought along by Mr. Edward Branscombe who was responsible for the visit of the Westminster Glee Singers. The masks should make the singers interesting, though there is nothing very novel in the idea, the "Jolly Japs" being about the best company of masked vocalists we remember to have seen. If the "Scarlet Mysteries" are as clever as the "Jolly Japs," they should score a great success.

The origin of this unique form of entertainment is alleged to have come into existence by accident. A London theatrical agent had engaged a concert party for a long engagement which at the last moment they were unable to fulfil; when this unpleasant news arrived, a number of good artists were in the office and were told of the dilemma. One of them with a fertile imagination and a love of adventure said: "It is now the slack time for artists, why not get together a company of the very best available talent and hide their identity beneath masks?" This suggestion was acted upon, the artists engaged, a refined comedian secured, and with a few days' hard work an entertainment was produced, which, for excellence of talent and smartness, far outdistanced anything of its kind previously in existence.

UNDELIVERED TELEGRAMS.

The following is the list of messages remaining undelivered in the Central Telegraph Office, Bombay:—

Deesa, Ibraham Munji; Phagwara, Gurditchand Madhobagh Dharmsala; Katter (Sit), Hormasji Mancherji Godadaya Ranchhoddas Tribhovandas Chaldoctor Bapadino St; Chiknagad, Paskeoahebun Kamattipura, second lane Hodeewala Kasamaabh House; Madras, Ramurtynaidu Indian Sandow; Abu Road, Ramban Bairu High School; Delhi J. P. Kattab.

INFLUENZA IS RAGING.

Take Bile Beans and Make Yourself Proof Against its Attack.

"Influenza is very prevalent

SPORTING NEWS.

CRICKET.

BOMBAY GYMKHANA *VS.* ELPHINSTONE COLLEGE.

The fixture was played off on Saturday between the above teams on the Gymkhana Ground. The home team winning the toss elected to bat first but they did not come off well. The whole eleven was dismissed for 73, of which 27 were contributed by Mr. West (not out). The other batsmen could not make a good stand against the bowling of Watcha and Antia, the former bowler being responsible for no less than six wickets. The Elphinstonian in their turn put together 110 runs and won the game by 37 runs. The principal contributions on their side were 29 of Mr. Mulla, and 21 of Mr. Antia (senior).

The scores were :—

BOMBAY GYMKHANA.

Capt Pocock, c Mody, b Antia	0
Mr A Wilkin, c Wagle, b Watcha	0
Mr E Coombs, c Khansaheb, b Antia	4
Mr F P West, not out	27
Mr S N Powell, b Watcha	12
Mr L Lamb, c Wagle, b Watcha	12
Mr E Lemzit, c Dastur, b Watcha	0
Major MacDonald, c and b Antia	5
Mr Vines, b Watcha	12
Mr Rbe'de Phillipe, c Chothia, b Watcha	0
Mr Macnaughten, run out	6
Extras	6
Total	73

ELPHINSTONE COLLEGE.

Mr J Mody c Pocock b Coombs	6
Mr Antia (Jun.) c Macnaghten b West	2
Mr T Chotia c Coombs b West	7
Mr H Mulla l-b-w West	29
Mr R Wagle b Coombs	3
Mr M Nekseth han not out	17
Mr H Gimi b West	0
Mr Driver b Coombs	0
Mr Antia (Sen.) stumped b West	21
Mr M J Dastur c Powell b Lamb	7
Mr M Watcha b Coombs	5
Extras	13
Total	110

BOMBAY IMPROVEMENT TRUST vs. GOVT. TELEGRAPH R. C.

This match was played on the Oval, on Saturday and was won by the Telegraph. Scores :—

BO. IMPT. TRUST. C. C.	
Prabhawalker, b Taylor	3
Talyarkhan, c Greene, Taylor	0
Barucha, run out	0
Fisher, (Capt b Taylor)	3
Kent, hit wkt Taylor	0
Sorabjee, c D'Souza V. b Taylor	5
Byramjee, c Greene b Taylor	17
Desai, c Greene b Taylor	0
Marathe, l-b-w Taylor	5
Rodrigues, c Edie b Taylor	1
Thompson, not out	1
Extra	3
Total	38

GOVERNMENT TELEGRAPH R. C.	
Edie, c Barucha b Prabhawalker	6
Sorris, c and b Sorabjee	4
Netscher, not out	32
T D'Souza, b Prabhawalker	1
P Edwarde, c Sorabjee b Prabhawalker	6
MrN Leslie c Talyarkhan b Prabhawalker	5
B D'Souza, st b Desai	0
Taylor, c Prabhawalker b Desai	6
R Greene, c Sorabji b Prabhawalker	2
Lawrence, st b Desai	1
Woolen, st b Desai	0
Extra	1
Total	60

The following gentlemen will represent the Parsees against the Presidency XI. on Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday :—

Dr. M. E. Pavri (Captain).
Mr. K. M. Mistry.
Mr. K. B. Mistry.
Mr. M. D. Bulsara.
Mr. J. S. Warden.
Mr. H. F. Mulla.
Mr. D. E. Mody.
Mr. D. M. Raja (Senior).
Mr. S. M. Chothia.
Mr. R. P. Meherhomji.
Mr. Darab Mistry.
Reserves.—Messrs. Bapu Mistry and S. Madon.
Umpire.—Mr. P. H. Vakil.

NASIK vs. AURANGABAD.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

NASIK, AUGUST 24.

A cricket match was played at Nasik on Friday and Saturday 24th in splendid weather between Nasik and Aurangabad teams resulting in a victory for the former whose two bowlers were in very form.

NASIK.

1st Innings.		2nd Innings.	
, c Reid, b Tregear	17	b Tregear	2
ige, b Tregear	2	c Bradfield, b Kanikan	0
son, c Reid, b Saunder-	22	b Kanikan	9
	5	b Kanikan	33
mford, b Kanikan	0	b Kanikan	36
ofield, b Tregear	9	b Kanikan	0
Saunderson	1	c Saunderson, b Kanikan	2
out	0	not out	17
d b Saunderson	0	c and b Reid	5
nderson, b Reid	4	b Tregear	0
out	0	b Tregear	0
Extras	4	Extras	13
Total	74	Total	130

AURUNGABAD.

Innings.		2nd Innings.	
b Lazarus	0	b Kelly	1
	0	c Lazarus, b Kelly	19
	0	l-b-w, b Kelly	18
	16	b Kelly	13
b Lazarus	3	b Kelly	5
	0	b Lazarus	1
Kelly	1	b Lazarus	1
	3	not out	12
Kelly	6	b Lazarus	2
	0	b Lazarus	0
	0	b Lazarus	0
tras	0	Extras	5
Total	29	Total	69

GAEKWAR'S CUP.

HIGH SCHOOL vs. GANDEVI HIGH SCHOOL.

The first tie in connection with H. H. the Gaekwar's Cricket Cup has been played at Broach. On the Broach side the game was opened by Kapadia and Zaveri who further put in 65 runs before the first partnership was dissolved. In the second innings, Gandhi the Captain acquitted himself well at both the innings. The Gandevi Team could not present a decent front but it must be said in their defence that they came from an out-of-the-way place where they had no chance of witnessing good play nor of playing matches. The carpet which was new to them, as well as the unfamiliar field and surroundings, was responsible to some extent for the poor show.

BROACH HIGH SCHOOL C. C.

First Innings.		Second Innings.	
Kapadia K H, b Bhagalia	7	c Mehta	41
Cama J A, self out Bhagalia	12	not out	18
Zaveri M H, run out Bhagalia	4	b Bhagalia	16
Vakil S M, b Gandevia	2	b Mehta	8
Gandhi G M, (Capt) c Gandevia	12	c Mehta	15
Kapadia D K, c Gandevia	1		
Lakhavala P K, b Mo'ed	6		
Surti H T, not out	2	Did not bat	
Mehta G M, b Bhagalia	0		
Desai K K, b Mehta	1		
Thakrah K P, b Bhagalia	1		
Extras	3	Extras	14
Total	66	Total	169

GANDEVI HIGH SCHOOL C. C.

First Innings.		Second Innings.	
Malia B P, b Kapadia	2	b Gandhi	0
Shah C M, c Gandhi	0	not out	4
Desai M. H, b Gandhi	0	b Kapadia	4
Bhagalia S M, b Gandhi	0	b Kapadia	0
Malia P B, b Gandhi	1	l-b-w Kapadia	0
Meher B M, b Kapadia	2	b Gandhi	3
Gandevia G E, b Gandhi	0	c Kapadia	0
Gagar B V, c Gandhi	0	b Kapadia	0
Gandevia D J, (Capt), b Gandhi	7	b Kapadia	0
Mistri P K, b Gandhi	0	c Gandhi	0
Gadewala N N, not out	0	b Gandhi	2
Extras	0	Extras	1
Total	12	Total	20

DISTINCT evidence exists in Rangoon of a desire to proselytise the loyal Burman and reduce him to pauperdom with the lawless, says the *Rangoon Times*. There is nothing hypothetical about our statement and those officials who are responsible for law and order in this Province are, to our definite knowledge, aware of the precise condition of affairs. The Burma Police, too, and another Government Department find the subject under consideration; but still the agitation proceeds and has even developed.

POONA RACES.

Fifth Extra Meeting.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, AUGUST 24.

The day opened brightly in Poona this morning promising an excellent day's sport, but the treacherous clouds suddenly began gathering soon after 8 a. m. and a good hour's strong shower was the result. Bright sunshine, however, followed but during the latter events of the races, the behaviour of the Weather God was rather quixotic. Drizzle followed drizzle and after the fourth race it poured pretty heavily. One can never know the moods of the clerk of the weather here this season so fickle have they been and as a consequence often merciless in their effect.

Racing this afternoon excited great interest. Being a public holiday there was a very large attendance on the course, the usual crowd being augmented by an extra number of sportsmen from Bombay, who had an off day by the fortunate closing of the Parsi-Hindu Cricket match last evening. And they came to court disaster with favourite after favourite going down.

The card this afternoon consisted of eight events, including the two Hurdle Races of the second and third extras which could not then be run owing to the sodden state of the course. A Steeplechase was also advertised for to-day, but it had to fall through for want of sufficient number of supporters.

With a longer card than usual, the proceeding opened earlier at a quarter past three, and the Pony Hurdle Plate was the first item discussed. Patronage wavered between Gladstone and Bull's Eye and the former was backed at odds on. When Gladstone led from the start to the last hurdle, it looked the public had spotted the right one, but Hoyt wanted to have his say and in the race home, Bull's Eye passed the winning post first.

The Hurdle Plate found five horses stripped and the Calcutta horse was installed favourite. Lamrock was next in demand and Balayeuse commanded attention as the animals left the paddock. Alf Hoyt is always heavily backed in the jump races and generally he justifies the partiality of the public for him. Bond rode a well-judged race on Lock Lochie keeping himself a good second for the first half of the distance and then shooting ahead to front. Up the straight, however, Balayeuse came in with a strong challenge but Lock Lochie finished first with a length to spare.

Shabeeb, Hobart, Oorak, Sib and Ariff divided the punters' fancy in the first division of the Lilliput Novice Plate. A great race home between Hobart and Sib resulted in Southal riding a vigorous finish on the latter pony and snatching the verdict by a head. But many thought that had Kamad displayed a little more confidence, the result would have been different.

In the second division, Amood was the prime favourite, with Happy Laud, Kabil and Mufrud with next calls. Happy Laud had an easy win, leading from start to finish and Amood, as on the last occasion, finished second.

This race was productive of a shocking accident. While the field were turning the bend Andry, Tuticorin and Silver Stream came down and Andry sustained fatal injuries and had to be shot. The other two came off with a mere shake and fortunately none of the riders were injured. It is rumoured that the Stewards are instituting an enquiry in the matter.

Rain greeted the horses as they were entering the paddock to be paraded before going out for the Hadapsur Plate. Sixteen starters donned colours for this event and among them were the splendid old stagers, Tachreet, Bay Middleton, Eed, False Start, Nooman and Zuriff. Tachreet never likes a wetting and consequently Eed, Zurriff, False Start, Antica and Commander commanded the backers' patronage, although Tachreet and Bay Middleton had a fair share of it too. False Start cut out work from the start to the bend where like a shot came Moonib Pasha and forging ahead under the clever guidance of young Taylor, annexed the Plate. Bay Middleton and Young Cardigan ran well but could secure only places.

In the mile race, Monsoon had a comfortable win with Dhafer as second Galopin was considered the "best thing" for this event amongst the seventeen that came under the Starters' orders, but unluckily for punters, he was nowhere.

With King's Mirror scratched in the Service Plate, the race lay between The Earl and Edie, latter being an odds-on favourite. Mr. Deane rode The Earl with his usual judgment and staying out a strong chase by Edie up the straight won by leading from start to finish.

The last event was productive of one of the saddest upsets of the afternoon, when the 8 to 1 Jubilant captured the stakes by the extremely narrow margin of a neck from Epitome, also another outsider. The public had appointed Mr. Galstaun Diakkaway their nominee but he was nowhere at the finish!

Certainly the book-makers had another day. Many of the events were, of course, open ones, but nonetheless the public lost. It must be conceded to the Ringmen that they offered good odds.

The course still heavy but is improving and should the present clear or to be more accurate, the semi-clear weather continue, we may hope it to be in a nice and spick condition for the big meetings, which are only a fortnight afar, and a couple of weeks can work wonders with or on anything.

THE PONY HURDLE PLATE.

Winner Rs. 500; second Rs. 200; third Rs. 100. A Hurdle race for Ponies 14-2 and under, which have never won Hurdle Race value Rs. 500 or over. 14-2 to carry 11st 7lbs W. I. Penalties. Winners since 31st March, 1905; once, 5lbs.; twice, 10lbs.; oftener, 14lbs. Allowances. C. Be., 28lbs. Arabs, 42lbs. Distance—1¼ miles over 6 flights.

Messrs M Goculdass & A Nanjee's br aug g Bull's Eye 11st 4lbs ..... A Hoyt 1
Mr H A Tomkinson b aus g Gladstone 11st 11lb ..... Owner 2
Capt A K Heyland's ch irish m Sharavogue 10st 6lbs ..... T Ferguson 3
Messrs M Goculdass & F M Garda's b a h Kour Saheb 6st 5lbs (car 8st 3lbs) ..... Syed 4

Betting,—2 to 1 on Gladstone, 3 to against Bull's Eye, 12 to 1 Kour Saheb and 15 to 1 Sharavogue.

The Race.—Gladstone got off with a lead followed by Bull's Eye and Sharavogue with Kour Saheb last. Gladstone had a three lengths' lead at the seven furlongs but Bull's Eye lessened it gradually, and the pair jumped the last fence together. Up straight they raced level for half a furlong, then Bull's Eye came away and won easily by two lengths. Sharavogue was a bad third twelve lengths off. Time—2 min. 32 2/5 secs.

(Winner trained by C Bleach.)

THE HURDLE PLATE.

Winner Rs. 500; second Rs. 200; third Rs. 100. For Horses which have not won Hurdle race value Rs. 500 or over, since 31st March, 1905. W. A. & C. raised 21lbs. Penalties. Winner since, 31st March, 1905; once, 5lbs.; twice, 10lbs.; oftener, 18lbs. Allowances. Horses which have never started for Hurdle race value Rs. 100 or over, 5lbs; Ponies 14-2 and under 7lbs. Distance—1½ miles over 6 flights.

Dr Spooner Hart's b aus g Lock Lochie 11st 11lbs ..... Bond 1
Messrs M Goculdass and A. Nanjee's b am m Balayeuse 10st 2lbs ..... A Hoyt 2
Mr P B Avasia's b aus g Dormant 10st 2lbs ..... J Trenowith 3
Mr T L Roberts' b aus g Refuge Bay 10st 2lbs (car 10st 7lbs) ..... F Ferguson 4

Also ran :—H H Kour Saheb of Patiala's br aus g Lamrock 10st 4lbs (car. 10st 7lbs.)

Betting :—5 to 4 on Lock Lochie, 3 to 1 against Balayeuse, 5 to 1 Lamrock and Dormant and 10 to 1 Refuge Bay.

The Race.—From a good start, Dormant led out followed by Refuge Bay, Lock Lochie, Balayeuse and Lamrock lost. At the mile Dormant had a ten lengths' lead and the order remained the same till the five furlongs, where Lock Lochie and Balayeuse in succession passed Refuge Bay. At the half mile Lock Lochie was three lengths behind the leader which he reduced to one length at the three furlongs, and here, Balayeuse was about two lengths off the former. Dormant and Lock Lochie cleared the last hurdle level and soon Dormant began to slow down. Up distance Balayeuse came with a rush but could not catch Lock Lochie, who won comfortably with a length to spare. Four lengths separated the second and the third. Time—2 min. 29 2/5 secs.

(Winner trained by T. Scott.)

THE 1ST LILLIPUT NOVICE PLATE.

Winner Rs. 270; second Rs. 100; third Rs. 50. For Maiden Arab Ponies 13-3 and under,—13-3 to carry 8st 10lbs. W. I. Distance—Half Mile.

Mr Ally bin Hassan's ch a h 6lb 7st 9lbs (car 7st 10lbs) ..... Southal 1
Mr S M Yusuff's ch a h Hobart 7st 3lbs ..... Kamad 2
Mr D Cowasjee's g a h Ariff 7st 7lbs ..... Heeroo 3
Mr Ali bin Talib's g a h Koomash 8st 4lbs ..... J Killorn 4

Also ran :—Mr W E Thomas' g a h Secretary 8st 10lbs; Capt Winter's g a h Lhumah 8st 4lbs; Mr Khalaf bin Saif's g a h Shabeeb 8st 4lbs; Mr Abdool Gany's g a h Imtiyas 8st 4lbs; Mr Hajee Ali Khaderi's g a h Oorak 8st 1lb (car 8st 4lbs); Mr Dawood Hajee Wally's b a h Rahim 7st 10lbs; Mr M H Nicholson's b a h Faugh-a-Ballagh 7st 12lbs.

Betting :—3 to 1 against Shabeeb, 4 to 1 Oorak, Hobart and Sib, 5 to 1 Ariff and Imtiyas, 8 to 1 Koomash, 15 to 1 Secretary, Liberal and Faugh-a-Ballagh, and 20 to 1 Rahim.

The Race.—After one False Start, when the field were sent off, Hobart showed the way to Faugh-a-Ballagh, Ariff and Koomash to the three furlongs, where the second named began to fall back and Sib began to work up to the front. Hobart passed the bend first and up the straight in an exciting race home between him and Sib, the latter managed to secure the verdict by ahead. Ariff running well had to be content with a third place half a length off. Good fourth. Time—55 1-5secs.

(Winner trained by Fahad bin Saif.)

THE 2ND LILLIPUT NOVICE PLATE.

Winner Rs. 200; second Rs. 100; third Rs. 50. For Maiden Arab Ponies 13-3 and under; 13-3 to carry 8st 10lbs. Distance—Half Mile.

Mr A K Readymoney's g a h Happy Laud 7st 9lbs ..... J Killorn 1
Mr Khalil Dooree's ch a h Amood 8st 4lbs ... Southal 2
Mr D Runchordass' g a h Kabil 7st 12lbs 3
Mr Sulleman Mahalla's ch a h Stamboul 7st 12lbs... 4

Also ran :—Mr P R Patvardhan's b a h Andry 8st 4lbs (fell); Mr Mujeed Jurjis' g a h Silverstream 8st 4lbs (fell); Mr A W Essa's g a h Mufrud 8st 1lb (car 8st 3lbs); Mahomed Kasum's g a h Tuticorin 7st 7lbs (fell) Mr Nasar Abdoola's b a h Shirazi 7st 6lbs (car 7st 7lbs); Aga Mirza's ch a h Star of Bombay 7st 6lbs; Mr P Nathoobhoy's g a h Fawoos 7st 3lbs.

Betting :—6 to 4 against Amood, 4 to 1 Happy Laud, 6 to 1 Kabil and Star of Bombay, 7 to 1 Mufrud, 8 to 1 Silver Stream, 10 to 1 Shirazi, 12 to 1 Andry and Stambaul and 15 to 1 the others.

The Race.—From a poor start, Happy Laud went to the front and led Stambaul and Star of Bombay to the bend where Kabil and Amood began to take handy positions. Up Straight Amood and Kabil took places next to the leader (Happy Laud). Amood tried to chase but Happy Laud, never in fear of the race won easily by one and three-quarters lengths. Two lengths separated the placed horses. Time—55 1-5 secs.

(Winner trained by M. C. Chandoo.)

As field were rounding the bend, Andry, Tuticorin and Silver Stream fell and Andry having sustained very serious injuries had to be shot. The other two escaped with a mere Shaking, and fortunately none of the riders were hurt.

THE HADAPSUR PLALE.

Winner Rs. 500; second Rs. 200; third Rs. 100. A Handicap for Arab ponies, 14 hands and under. Distance—7 Furlongs.

Mr W Graham's b a h Moonib Pasha 8st 11lb ..... J Taylor 1
Mr A Razak's g a h Young Cardigan 8st 13lbs ..... Forster 2
Messrs M Goculdass & A Nanjee's b a h Bay Middleton 9st 7lbs ..... A Hoyt 3
Mr Ali bin Talib's g a h Eed 8st 7lbs... C B Muhomad 4

Also ran :—Mr M A Khan's ch a h Nooman 8st 8lbs; Mr D Runchordass g a h Ashroff 8st 7lbs; Mr H H Kour Sahib of Patiala's g a h Commander 8st 6lbs; Messrs M Goculdass and A Nanjee's g a h False Start 8st 4lbs; Mr Vaid's g a h Zurriff 8st; Mr Toolaldass Tejpal's g a h Antica 7st 13lbs; Mr A M Ameer's ch a h Caravan 7st 8lbs; Messrs. Pfaff and Rommell's ch a h Court Martial 7st 7lbs; Mr P H Burn's g a h Mumbra 7st 6lbs; Mr M A Khan's ch a h Salanic 7st 2lbs; Mr Nasar Abdoola's g a h Adham 6st 12lbs; Mr S A Wahed's b a h Advocate General 6st 7lbs (car 6st 13lbs).

Betting :—4 to 1 against Eed and Zurriff, 5 to 1 False Start, 6 to 1 Tachreet, Young Cardigan, Commander and Antica, 8 to 1 Bay Middleton and Adham, 10 to 1 Court Martial Salaanic and Nooman, 15 to 1 Moonib Pasha and the others.

The Race.—From a level Start False Start assumed lead from Antica, Nooman and Court Martial and they continued till the home turn where Moonib Pasha, Young Cardigan, Bay Middleton and Eed took places near the front ones. Up the Straight, False Start wasted away and Moonib Pasha, Young Cardigan and Bay Middleton made a good race home in which Moonib Pasha won by three quarters of a length, while half a length divided the other two. Time—1min. 43 4-5secs.

(Winner trained by W Mumford).

ARAB NOVICE PLATE.

Winner Rs. 500; second Rs. 200; third Rs. 100. For Maiden Arabs. W A. reduced 5lbs. Allowances. Ponies 14 hands and under, 5lbs. Distance—1 mile.

Mr N J Jacob's g a h Monsoon 8st 12lbs .....Southal 1
Mr Hoosain Obayed's ch a h Dhafer 7st 12lbs (car 8st 4lbs ..... Forster 2
Mr A K Readymoney's b a h Dhamas 8st 4lbs ..... Vining 3
Mr A M Ameer's g a h Poseidon 7st 7lbs ..... Etul 4

Also ran :—Khan Bahadur Abdul Razak bin Curtas' br a h Dalil 8st 12lbs; Major Morris' b a g Pluto 8st 10lbs, Mr Mujeed Jurjis' b a h Recruit 8st 10lbs; Aga S Shah's b a h Reality 8st 6lbs; Mr Ali bin Talib's g a h Swallor 8st 6lbs; Mr G K's b a h Madrid 8st 1lb; Mr Ali bin Talib's ch a h Gold Mint 8st 1lb (car 8st 2lbs); Khan Bahadur Abdul Razak bin Curtas' g a h Makrag 8st 1lb; Aga Mirza Ahmed and S A Wahed's ch a h Krushan 7st 12lbs; Mr Festonjee Framjee's b a h Come Soon 7st 12lbs; Mr Sulleman Mahalla's g a h Talal 7st 12lbs (car 7st 13lbs); Mr Mahomed bin Bakar's g a h Kawakib 7st 12lbs; Messrs M. Goculdass & A. Nanjee's ch a h Galopin 7st 2lbs.

Betting :—6 to 4 against Galopin, 3½ to 1 Monsoon 6 to 1 Dhafer, 7 to 1 Recruit and Talal, 12 to 1 Dhamas, Reality and Krushan, 15 to 1 Swallor, and 20 to 1 and 30 to 1 against the others.

The Race.—In the large field, there were several giving trouble, Come Soon would not face the starter at all and when field got away, he turned his back to the course.

From a fairly good start, Madrid showed the way to Galopin, Monsoon and Recruit and after a furlong and half he fell back and Galopin raced in front followed by Monsoon and Swallor. At the half mile Monsoon came alongside the leader and soon overhauled him. At the bend Monsoon was in lead and Dhafer and Krushan were occupying next positions and up the straight Dhamas and Poseidon displaced the last named horse, Monsoon won easily by one and three quarters lengths, and one and a quarter length's lay between the next two. Time 2 min. 0 3/5 secs.

(Winner trained by Fahad bin Saif).

CLOSED RACE.

THE SERVICE PLATE.

Winner Rs. 200; second Rs. 100; third Rs. 50. For Horses which have never won flat race value Rs. 900, or over. W. A. & C. raised 21lbs Penalties—Winners since 31st, March 1905, once, 41lbs.; twice, 7lbs; three times, 12lbs; oftener 16lbs. Allowances—Ponies 14-2 and under 7lbs. Distance-6 furlongs.

Mr C W Lyon's br aus G The Earl 10st 11lbs ..... Mr Deane 1
Mr J Murdoch's b e m Edie 11st ..... Captain Reban 2
Capt H D McNeile's ch e g White Heather 11st ..... Captain Hughes 3
Mr H A Tomkinson's br aus g Craig 10st 7lbs ..... Owner 4

Betting :—2 to 1 on Edie, 3 to 1 against the Earl, 4 to 1 Craig and 5 to 1 White Heather.

The Race.—The Earl was quickest out of the machine and followed by White Heather and Edie raced to bend where Edie took the second place. Up the straight Edie challenged the Earl but Mr. Deane reached the winning post safe first half a length ahead of Edie. One and half lengths between, Edie and White Heather. Time 1 min 23 secs.

(Winner trained by Byramjee Rustomjee.)

SELLING PLATE.

Winner Rs. 500; second Rs. 200; third Rs. 100. A Selling Race for Horses. Horses entered for Rs. 2,000, to carry, 10st.—3lbs. allowed for each Rs. 100 down to Rs. 600. Allowances—Ponies 14-2 and under 5lbs; Maidens, 5lbs. Distance-About 5 furlongs.

Mr G K's b aus m Jubilant (Rs 800) 7st 6lbs ..... A Hoyt 1
Mr R M Phillips' b aus m Epitome (Rs 900) 7st 9lbs ..... J Killorn 2
Mr Vaid's b aus g Resident (Rs 600) 7st ..... Nelson 3
Mr P B Avasia's ch e g Presbyterian (Rs 1,500) 8st 7lbs (car 8st 13lbs) ..... Trenowith 4

Also Ran :—Mr J C Galstaun's ch e m Diakkaway (Rs 1,100) 8st 11b (car 8st 2lbs); Mr Alex A Essayie's ch aus g Gunner (Rs 300) 7st 6lbs.

Betting :—5 to 4 on Diakkaway, 3 to 1 against Presbyterian, 5 to 1 Epitome and Resident, 8 to 1 Jubilant, and 10 to 1 Gunner.

The Race.—Gunner led Diakkaway to the half mile where they drew level and shortly the latter assumed the lead with Presbyterian third and Epitome fourth. Gunnerfell back at the bend and up the straight Jubilant on rails and Epitome on outside overhauled as Diakkaway, who fell back soon; Jubilant and Epitome raced a great level race home and Hoyt by a splendid finish annexed the race by a neck. One length between Epitome and Resident. Time 1 min 7 secs.

(Winner trained by Shaik Kasrum.)

At the auction sale, winner was bought in for Rs. 1,600 and Presbyterian was also bought in for Rs. 2,500.

CALCUTTA MONSOON RACES.

Fourth Meeting.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, AUGUST 25.

The three main features of Saturday's races were the large fields, the excellent dividends paid by the Totalisator and the unwelcome rain. Despite the wretched weather the attendance was very fair. The heavy downpour earlier in the course of the day made the Course heavy and slushy, but with all these drawbacks there were fortunately no accidents. The first three races were run in the rain, but towards the fourth event the clouds cleared and the rain held off for the rest of the meeting. It was a day for outsiders, for in none of the six events on the card did the favourites come home, with the result that the Totalisator dividends for win and place were on the whole far better than they have been hitherto. There were two win dividends of over Rs. 100. In the Maiden Plate the Totalisator paid Rs 135 to win on Miss Beryl and in the Amateur Pony Hurdle Handicap Rs. 103 was paid to win on Lola. There were no close finishes in any of the events, most of the races being won practically beyond the distance.

The following are the details of the racing :—

MAIDAN PLATE.

Mr J C Galstaun's Miss Beryl 8st ..... W White 1
Mr J D Scott's Wal 10st ..... Mr Evers 2
Mr N H Khan's Mayroid 7st 7lb ..... Traban 3
Mr A N Dass' Rezia 8st 10lb ..... Howie 4

Also ran.—Mr B N Burjorji's Curlew 8st, Murdison Capt MaConaghey's Gazelle 8st, Elliott; and Mr F W Brownrigg's Lady Polly 7st. Baichan.

The Race.—From a good start the lot raced fairly level for a time when Wal and Miss Beryl drew away from the rest and it was seen that the contest really lay between these two. In the straight, Miss Beryl was leading and Wal was unable to catch her up when they passed the post, Mayroid being third. Won by three lengths, with two and a half lengths between the second and third. Time—1 min 17 secs.

The Totalisator paid Rs. 135 to win and Rs. 34 and Rs 20 for places.

(Winner was trained by Mr. Rutland.)

AMATEUR PONY HURDLE HANDICAP.—Distance about one mile, one furlong, over six flight of hurdles.

Mr K Robertson's Lola 9st 3lb ..... Mr Evers 1
Capt Holden's Warsprite 11-4 ..... Owner 2
Capt Holden's Pathfinder II 11st 9lb, Mr Robertson 3
Mr. Glen's Zigzag 10st 7lb ..... Owner 4

Also ran.—Mr C B Bradley's Eve Fay 9st 11lb, Owner; Mr L Walker's The Pink'un 9st 7lb, Mr Lovetus; Mr W R Tanner's Black Diamond 9st, Owner.

The Race.—Lola who set the field a cracker led from the start, Warsprite lying second. Near the old Stand, Warsprite tried to catch up to the mare but without avail and Lola won cosily in front all through won comfortably from Warsprite with Pathfinder II third. Won by four lengths with fifteen lengths dividing the second and third. Time—3 minutes 1 second.

The Totalisator paid Rs. 103 to win and Rs. 24 and Rs. 16 for place.

(Winner was trained by Mr Robertson, her owner.)

THE ORIENTAL PLATE.—Distance Five furlongs.

Mr H Wishart's Warsripe 9st 11b ..... Murdison 1
Mr A Gamble's Golden 9st ..... Leach 2
Mr A N Dass's Lollpop 7st 8lbs ..... Rabamon 3
Mr J S Love's Pycannah 10st 11lbs ..... Macnamara 4

Also ran :—Mrs C Grosser's Merry Elsie 9st 12lbs Drew; Mr A N Dass' Carnival 8st 12lb, Howie; Mr J Rowan's Lady Thespian 8st 12lbs, Ames; Mr Field's Solace 8st 5lbs, Elliot; Mr J D Scott's Kathleen II 7st 13lbs. Mr Evers, and Mr Dartmoor's Hazelnut 7st 5lbs, Baichan.

The Race :—From the start it was apparent that the issue lay between Warstripe and Golden and the former justified the confidence of his supporters by coming in first, Golden being second and Lollipop third. Won by three lengths with two lengths between the second and third. Time—1 minute 15 seconds.

The Totalisator paid Rs. 35 to win and Rs. 15, Rs. 14 and Rs. 38 for places.

(Winner was trained by Mr H Wishhart, his owner.)

THE ENTALLY PLATE. Distance—Six furlongs.

Mr G H L Mackenzie's Morsel 8st 13lbs ..... Ames 1
Mr J A Robertson's St Rule 9st 2lbs ..... Drew 2
Mr Anstin's Trustee 9st 4lbs ..... Elliot 3
Mr J C Galstaun's Pure Gold 11st ..... Mr Rutland 4

Also ran.—Mr R N Ray's CAV 9st 8lbs, Abdul; Mr A N Dass' Trencherman 9st 7lbs, Murdison; Mr J Rowan's Yulgibar 9st 6lbs, Mr Barrow; Mr J Rowan's Ruedice 9st 6lbs, Sheldrake; Mr E J Marshall's Hill of Tara 9st 2lbs, Mr Evers; Mr D Parson's Colonel 8st 11lbs, Howie; Mr A N Dass' Child Adopted 8st 11lbs Rahavon, Mr. Mesmarnah's Queen of Gems, 8st 11lb, W White; Captain McConaghey's Portland 8st 5lbs, Trahan; Capt H N Holden's Lady Drake 7st 13lbs, Kalakhan; Mr Dartmoor's Picture 7st 4lbs, Baichan; Mr Rutland's Comrade 6st 11lbs, Lutchman.

The Race :—This was the biggest field of the day no less than sixteen entries. In the straight, the issue fought out between Morsel and St Rule, the former being first with St Rule second and Trustee third. Won by one length with two lengths between the second and third.—Time—1 min 35secs.

The Totalisator paid Rs 59 to win and Rs 21, Rs 20 and Rs 17 for places.

(Winner was trained by Mr Norton.)

THE BELVEDERE PLATE. Distance.—seven furlongs.

Mr Owen's Lord D 6st 11b ..... Elliott 1
Mr J C Galstaun's Handeilan 8st 9lb ..... Owner 2
Mr Field's Nirvana 9st ..... Baichan 3
Mr E J Marshall's Lipecombe 9st 11lbs ..... Mr Evers 4

Also ran.—Mr G D Molony's Parole 8st 6lb, Ames; Mr J A Manning's Loyal 8st 3lb, Traban; and Mr B B's Bouquet 7st 3lb, Drew.

The Race.—Despite expectations to the contrary Lord D repeated his victory of the previous Saturday and as on that occasion he led from start to finish and won easily. Handeilan was second and Nirvana third. Won by two and a half lengths with three and a half lengths between the second and third. Time 1 min 45 secs.

The Totalisator paid Rs 54 to win and Rs 30 and Rs 32 for places.

(Winner was trained by Mr Closa.)

AMATEUR JUMPERS' PLATE RACE. Distance seven furlongs.

Mr R M Hamilton's Pretender 12st ..... Owner 1
Mr Glen's Tiritia 11st ..... Owner 2
Mr T Swan's Athos 10st 2lb ..... Mr Hilliard 3
Mr R G D Thomas' Tyuslas 11st 8lbs. Mr Ballantyne 4

Also ran.—Capt Holden's Lord Harry 11st, Owner; Mr H Schwerdtfeger's Sal 11st 2lb, Mr Barrow; Mr J G Ballantyne's Carcans 10st, Mr Evers; Mr J M Rodocanchus' Sweller 10st 2lb, Mr Galstaun; and Mr W R Tanner's Ruby 9st 6lb, Owner.

The Race.—This was a fairly good race till the straight was reached when Pretender shot ahead and won from Tiritiri with Athos lying third. Won by four lengths with one and a half lengths separating the second and third. Time—1 min 48 secs.

The Totalisator paid Rs 57 to win and Rs 20, Rs 15 and Rs 32 for places.

(Winner was trained by Mr Cowper.)

REGATTA ON THE ADYAR.

Madras vs. Poona.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, AUGUST 24.

At yesterday's regatta the four-oar race between Poona and Madras resulted in a splendid contest, Madras started with a slightly faster stroke and gained the lead. Poona then forged ahead till they led by three-quarters of a length. Madras now made a great effort but just failed to catch their opponents who won by a quarter length.

Distance—1,000 yards.
Time—3 mins. 24 2/5 secs.

CREWS.

Madras—Bow : F. H. Wilson ; 2. E. S. Lloyd. 3. C. R. Watkins. Stroke—E. C. H. Bird. Cox—C. Massey Dawson of the Royal Connaught Boat Club.

Poona—Bow : L. A. Fanshawe ; 2. J. S. Graham ; 3. C. J. Boyce. Stroke—Y. Cunningham. Cox—J. Bell.

In the final Open Sculls, H. F. Sandeman of Madras beat J. S. Graham of Poona after a good race.

When the regatta was over, Sir Arnold-White presented the prizes to the winners and in the evening the visitors were entertained at dinner at the Adyar Club

BANGALORE GYMKHANA RACES.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

BANGALORE, AUGUST 25.

The Bangalore Gymkhana races were run yesterday evening and proved a great success. Rain interfered with the earlier part of the programme, but only temporarily. There were two bookmakers present and the band of the Sherwood Foresters enlivened the proceedings with excellent music. Major Stephen, 14th Hussars, was Judge. Mr. E. J. Bridges of the same regiment, started the fields. Details:

NOVICE CUP for polo ponies that have never won a race of any description—3 furlongs.

Mr Astley's Rupert 11st 8lbs ..... Owner 1
Capt Jot oy's Jujiteo 10st 8lbs ..... Major Stephen 2
Capt Jackson's Dojan 10st ..... Owner 3

Also ran.—Wings 11st 7lbs, Squatter 11st 7lbs, Carabinier 11st 7lbs.

Betting.—Evens Wings threes against Squatter and Rupert and fives the rest.

Won by 2 lengths. Wings was badly left at the start. Time—41.4/5secs.

SCURRY CUP, handicap for Arab polo ponies.—2 furlongs :—

Capt Jackson's Hail Fellow 12st 10lbs ..... Mr Astley 1
Mr Lloyd Barrow's Major 10st 7lbs ..... Owner 2
Mr Bruce's Egara 9st 7lbs ..... Owner 3

Also ran

ROYAL FUSILIERS BOXING TOURNAMENT.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SECUNDERABAD, AUGUST 20.

FINAL DAY.

After a beautiful day the weather last night was all that could be desired for an open air function and at last, after three postponements, the Semi-finals and Finals were fought off. The attendance was again very large and Major General E. C. F. Hamilton, C.B., was present with Brigadier General Frances. The Band of the Regiment played during the interval. The following are the officials: Captain Tudor, "S" Battery, R.H.A., Referee; Captain Craven, R. F. A., and Captain Hursten, A. V. D. Judges; Captain Hill, Royal Fusiliers, Time Keeper and regimental Sergt.-Major Metcalfe, M. C.

There were 15 events on the Card and all were fought off in order, with the exception of the Final in the Light Weights between Gunner Shaw, 1st Battery, R.F.A., and Private Cooper, Manchester Regiment. Shaw was under sub-poena to attend the High Court at Madras and had to leave the Station on Monday morning; hence the prize was divided.

Private Sampson, 16th Battery, and Gunner McCoy, 1st Battery, opened the programme with a very good fight, the pair using up every second in all three rounds with hard work. McCoy in the end being given the verdict, with very little to spare.

The Bantam semi-final came next, between Pte. Rounds, Manchesters, and Private Ballard. Rounds at once set about his man and had him down twice in the 1st round. In the 2nd round he had him at his mercy and in half a minute of the 3rd round, by quick double handers, put Ballard out. Ballard fought very gamely, however, during the first two rounds. In the Semi-Final of the Middle Weights, Lce.-Corporal Branchflower, Manchesters, conceded half a stone to Private Raines, Royal Fusiliers, 11st. 4lbs. Raines has come on wonderfully well within the last two years and is a very powerful hitter. In the 1st round Branchflower used his superior experience with good advantage for a spell and fought carefully whilst Raines worked round his man for a knock out with either hands. Early in the 2nd round he got this opportunity with a left on the jaw which sent Branchflower to his knees. Branchflower rose alright, but 5 seconds later received another in the same place, which put him out. A great amount of interest was evinced in the next fight, the Semi-Final of the 10st 4lbs weight, open to all India, between Pte. Strickland, 14th Hussars, Bangalore, 10st 2lbs, and Driver Cooper "S" Battery, R.H.A., (10st 3lbs). Strickland, it will be remembered, was awarded the verdict in the preliminaries against Bollard, of the Connaught Rangers. (Incidentally, Bollard was by no means satisfied with this decision and has challenged Strickland to fight 15 rounds for Rs. 200, at 10st 4lbs). Strickland was never more confident in his life of winning the handsome Cup presented for this Competition by Messrs. McDowell and Co., but Cooper in a splendid fight whipped Strickland who could not have gone another round. Strickland opened the 1st round with his usual double handers, the left to jaw and the right to ribs, but Cooper made strong returns receiving a right on the jaw. Cooper went down for a second but gamely worked into his man and, although down for a second time, made a great headway by the end of the round. Rising quite fresh in the second meeting Cooper administered lightning double handers with such effect that Strickland, with defeat writ on his face, made desperate efforts to turn the tide. He got home his left once or twice but his blows lacked power, and Cooper treated them with indifference. After a nasty collision Cooper sent home a terrific left on the face and Strickland went down like a log, time just saving him when 2 seconds had been counted. It was thought that Cooper would have made short work of Strickland in the 3rd round, but the minute's interval did wonders for him and, still harbouring hope, he at once essayed a bad, but each blow was countered. Cooper then found Strickland's vital points again and, to avoid being touched up further on the jaw, Strickland for the first time dodged to avoid. Cooper was quite ready for these tactics and swung on the ear and soon sent Strickland groggy again. Strickland summoning all his remaining strength in the last minute made frantic rushes, but Copper coolly jerked in his right to Strickland's heart every time and maintained his strong lead till the end. Cooper was announced the winner and Strickland awarded the loser's prize.

The issue of the fight between Sergt. Smith, Royal Fusiliers, (9st 11lb) and Pte. Munday, 13th Hussars, (9 stone) in the Feather Weights Semi-Final was also watched with intense interest. Partisan feeling at the decision in this fight ran very high.

1st Round:—Smith did most of the leading for a spell, Munday then got home a good right but Smith followed with a good drive near the point, which shook up Munday. It was easily seen that Smith was cleverer than his adversary, all his hits being clean.

2nd Round:—After Smith had delivered well on the head there were some even exchanges. Smith then found the jaw with a good left and Munday's returns seemed feeble. Munday tried hard with both hands but Smith warded off well, allowing one good blow on the jaw to pass. The pace slackened until Smith sent in his left repeatedly on the head. Both were then warned for holding, Munday finishing up the round with good short arm blows.

3rd Round:—This round saw the pair go in with much more vigour, and the same sort of tactics were used on both sides. Munday followed his man up better in this round and obtained several good leads and thus crept up on points, the fight ending at a rattling pace and Munday being given the award. Smith was very dissatisfied with the decision as was Holloway his second who counted upon Smith's clean hitting and superior science to pull him to victory.

The next fight between Pte. Howland, Royal Fusiliers, (10st. 13lbs.) and Bombadier Hicks, 1st Battery, R. F.A., (10st. 13lbs) could not be called scientific. Howland seemed the better man all through the first three rounds but wasted a fearful lot of energy by missing continious right savings which Hicks avoided by using his head well. An extra round was ordered, in which Howland seemed to get the best of the leads, but Hicks was declared winner.

In the Bantams Semi-Final Sergt. Toomey, 1st Manchesters, (8st. 4lbs.) beat Lce.-Corpl. Harris, Devons, Rangoon (8st. 6lbs.). Both were dead equal at the end of two rounds but in the third, Harris set about his man and used his left repeatedly with very good effect, causing Toomey to duck very often to avoid further damage. Toomey went to his cover looking much done up while Harris looked quite fresh and appeared to have won easily in this round, yet Toomey was announced winner. Not much comment is necessary about the tussle between Gunner Salt, 43rd Battery, (10st. 3lbs.) and Pte. Saunders, Northumberland Fusiliers, (10st 4lbs.) in the All India Semi-Finals (10st, 4lbs.); for Saunders had matters all his own way. Salt was punished severely all through and elected to stand on the defensive, not attempting to lead, Saunders winning quite easily. After the interval, a six round contest was put on between Pte. Howlette, Royal Fusiliers, and Gunner Pugh, R.F.A. The 1st round was pretty tough. Time just saved Pugh from being counted out in the 2nd round after he had received a terrific smash on the jaw, and it only required a few more blows in the 3rd round to give him his quietus.

FINALS.

The Finals are soon told:—

In the Final of the novices competition Bdr. Sullivan, 1st Battery, beat Pte. Wakeman, Royal Fusiliers, in an extra round.

In the Feather Weight, Munday beat McCoy with very little to spare, after three good rounds. Raines was disqualified in the Middle Weights for fouling Hicks in the first round, and Hicks won. Rounds knocked out Toomey in easy fashion in the first round in the Bantams, and then the fight of the Tournament, the All India Final, took place between Cooper and Saunders.

Saunders here displayed his final ringcraft and Cooper stuck all three rounds gamely. Saunders throughout worked with both hands in splendid fashion and, although Cooper is made of iron, had him quite done up by the end. In the third round, to make matters more sure Saunders increased his leads and got far the best of a series of hard counters and was awarded the verdict amidst great applause.

Before Major General Hamilton presented the prizes he congratulated the Royal Fusiliers on the success of their Tournament, and the losers on the sporting spirit shown, and thanked the ring officials for their task of refereeing and judging.

HYDERABAD VOLUNTEER RIFLES MEETING.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SECUNDERABAD, AUGUST 20.

Except for a few showers during the day shooting was carried on with more comfort. A great amount of interest was said centered round match XVI, Major Duxbury's Squad Duel Prize and large number of Teams entered. Two Squads of 5 men each had to fire from the 500 yds platforms at two sets of iron targets of 5 each, each set representing the opposing squad. The squad that knocked down the targets first or had knocked down the most targets when the ammunition was exhausted won. Five rounds per man were allowed.

After a deal of exciting shooting D. (Traffic) Company 1st Team and B. (Loco) Coy. 2nd Team tied, and getting down for the final shoot, the winners made a posible in 43 seconds with 3 rounds to spare. The winning Team was composed of sergt Roach, Commander, Corpl Berry, Corpl Collins, Copl Rolfe, and Colour-Sergt Hillier.

Matches 1 to V, and a few others were closed to-day.

Match 1—The Resident's Prize (260 yds)

Sergt. Goddin	38 pts.
Vol. R. Stuart	39 "
Sergt. Instr Shaw	38 "
Vol. K. Griffin	38 "
Vol. N. G. Collins	38 "
Col. Sergt. Hillier	37 "

and 26 other prizes.

Match 2—The Minister's Prize (300 yds)

Vol. A. Franklin	45 pts.
Sergt Instr Sweeting	44 "
Col. Sergt. E. V. Clarke	43 "
Vol. A. Bennett	43 "
Vol. A. Dobbie	43 "
Vol. N. G. Collins	43 "

and 24 other prizes.

Match 3—The Railway Official's Prize (500 yds)

Col. Sergt. Bennett	49 pts.
Vol. A. Bennett	48 " } ties.
Lc. Cpl. Speechly	48 " }
Vol. R. A. Ellis	46 "
Vol. J. D'Silva	45 "
Sergt. Inst James	44 "

and 24 other prizes.

Match 4—Major George's Prize (600 yds)

Vol. A. P. Schoeffer	39 pts.
Mus. Aloysius	39 "
Sergt. Inst Shaw	39 "
Vol. W. Collins	38 "
Sergt. Goddin	38 "
Vol. A. Franklin	33 "

21 other prizes.

Match 5—Colonel Afsur-ul-Mulk's Prize (700 yds)

Vol. Machell	38 pts.
Vol. Ogilvie	37 "
Lieut. Hudson	37 "
Sergt. C. E. Marrett	37 "
Vol. Stuart	37 "
Lieut. E. M. Burn	36 "

TACTICAL COMPETITIONS.

Match 21—The Adjutant's Prize for Range and Sub. Range Officers and Permanent Staff of the Corps. (200 yds)

Sergt. T. J. Clarke	34 pts.
Sergt. Torreys	33 } ties.
Sergt. Inst. Shaw	33 }
Sergt. Inst. Sweeting	32
Lieut. E. M. Burn	28
Sergt. Inst. James	28

Match 16—Major Duxbury's Squad Duel Prize.

1st Team "D" 1. Company.
2nd Team "B" 2. Company.

Sergt. Goddin and Sergt. Hatton tied for the Section Leader's Prize.

Match 15—Major Forbes' Prize (200 yds)

Sergt. Instr. Sweeting	7 hits
Vol. J. White	7 "
Vol. A. Franklin	7 } ties.
Vol. C. A. Harris	7 }
Col. Sergt. E. V. Clarke	7
Sergt. J. Roach	6 } ties.
Vol. Berry	6 }

24 other prizes.

Match 13—Sharp Shooters Stakes (300 yds)

Col. Sergt. E. V. Clarke	6 hits
Sergt. Instr. James	5 " }
Lc. Sergt. Phipps	5 " } ties.
Vol. A. Franklin	5 " }
Mus. Aloysius	5 "
Sergt. D'Penning	4 "

24 other prizes.

The cadet Championship for best aggregate in matches 1, 2 and 3. The best scores are:—

Cadet Frances	99 pts.
Cadet Cpl. Roach	99 "
Cadet Cpl. James	83 "

Match 7.

Vol. T. D. Silva	33 pts.
Vol. Machell	32 "
Lc. Sergt. R. Blake	32 "
Sergt. Jones	31 "
Vol. Stuart	30 "
Lc. Sergt. Dobbs	30 "

25 other prizes.

Match 12.

Vol. J. C. Stuart	32 pts.
Vol. D. Silva	30 "
Vol. Hands	29 "
Vol. A. McProverb	29 "
Vol. R. McCrowe	28 "
Vol. D'Lima	28 "

Match 11.

Vol. W. Rolfe	31 pts.
Vol. Charlesworth	30 "
Vol. Wannick	28 "
Cpl. Rosario	28 "
Vol. J. D'Silva	28 "
Vol. Harris	28 "

The Rifle Derby.

Sergt. C. G. Rogers	69 pts.
Sergt. Instr. James	69 "
Col. Sergt. E. V. Clarke	68 "
Lc. Sergt. R. Blake	68 "
Sergt. J. Jones	67 "
Lt. E. M. Burn	66 "

The Emperor Stakes.

1.	Sapper Hyder Sheriff Q. O. Sappers	32 pts.
2.	Lc. Naik Ali Akbar 76 Punjabis	32 "
3.	Jamadar Lispal Singh 2nd Rajputs	31 "
4.	Hari Ram Singh 23 Deccan Inty	31 "
5.	Naik Nanker 99 Deccan Inty	31 "
6.	Subedar Husain Shah 76 Punjabis	31 "

DISTRIBUTION OF PRIZES.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SECUNDERABAD, AUGUST 23.

With the completion of Match 19, the Officers' Challenge Cup, at 500 and 600 yds., won by Lieut. E. M. Burn with a score of 59, the shooting programme of the H. V. Rifles meeting ended yesterday and at 5 p. m. the prize winners paraded at the Officers' Tent for the Distribution of Prizes, etc:

It was a beautiful afternoon and the Volunteers looked a very smart and well set up lot, reflecting the greatest credit on their training.

At the invitation of Lieut.-Col. Pendleburry and Officers a large gathering of society was present, which included the Hon'ble the Resident, Mrs. and Miss Bayley, Major General and Mrs. Hamilton, Brigadier General Mackenzie-Kennedy, Mr. and Mrs. G. Cawson Walker, Colonel and Mrs. Vizard, Colonel and Mrs. Macdonald, Miss Pendleburry, Captain Minchin, Major and Mrs. Patton Bethune, Nawab Imad-ul-Mulk, etc.

Most of the Officers of the Corps were also there, in uniform, Captain Howe coming all the way from Yellandu. The band of the Corps was in attendance and all the arrangements made for the comfort of visitors were excellent.

Major-General E. C. F. Hamilton opened proceedings by calling upon Captain Orr the Adjutant to read the report, which he duly proceeded to do.

This was, Captain Orr said, the 23rd Annual Meeting of the Corps. The attendance during the Meeting has been good. Hitherto it has been the custom to occupy the first two days of the meeting with Class Firing to enable many competitors to qualify themselves for the Meeting, but this year the Class Firing had been included in the meeting, thereby lessening the period it lasted. As usual the meetings at outstations were completed a week before the Head-Quarter Meeting began here, and the shooting was good, particularly at Hutti. Taking all things into consideration the shooting at this, the Head-Quarter Meeting, had been distinctly good. Also the names of many competitors appear in the prize lists for the tactical events as well as the individual, thereby showing that they do not confine themselves to one style of shooting. The shooting in the tactical events and matches had been very good. "K" Company showed the greatest number of prize-winners and it followed closely by "B" Company. N. C. Officers have very willingly come forward to carry out their various duties on the range, thereby giving up their private time for the use of the Corps, and gaining much practical experience in this work. As has already been said the attendance has been good and it must be remembered that during the first 4 days, the weather left everything to be desired, yet these disadvantages were borne with the best of good feelings and cheerfulness by all. "We have gone through this Meeting and have missed the presence of many good shots who have either left the station or are at Home enjoying their well earned leave. Among these may be mentioned Captain Sewell, who has been shooting at Bisley and more than holding his own, having won four 1st shoots there with the revolver, and scored the 3rd possible on record with the revolver at 50 yards. He also captained the Indian team for the Kolhapur Cup." They were greatly indebted to Colonel Lampen and Major Dewing for having most kindly placed not only their Ranges at the Corps' disposal, but also fatigue parties which have enabled them to get through their large programme in time. Their best thanks were due to those whose generous patronage and donations have rendered it possible to present an excellent programme. Thanks were specially due to E. H. the Nizam, G. C. B., G. C. S. I.; The Hon'ble the Resident; H. E. the Minister; Colonel Afsur-ul-Mulk; Major A. W. Forbes; the Railway Officials and many others. Thanks were also due to the following merchants:—Messrs. Weber and Schenck, Messrs Badham Pills & Co., Messrs Spencer and Co., Messrs Lever and Co., Messrs Cooper Allen and Co., Khan Bahadur Haji Sajun Laljee, Shaporji Edulji Chenai, Shaik Oomer and Co, Rai Bahadur Seth Ramgopal, Raja Deen Dayal and Sons, and Ramreddy and Co. Also a silver cup presented by the "Hyderabad Bulletin," was won by Colour Sergt. Sweeting. A challenge cup, value Rs. 300, has just been presented by the Hyderabad (Deccan) Company, Ltd., but it was to be regretted that time did not permit them this year to create a competition for it.

Before asking Mrs Bayley to present the prizes Major-General E. C. F. Hamilton said that he was glad to hear such a satisfactory report. Their thanks were due to Captain Pile for making the arrangements of the Meeting and for the efficient manner in which he had carried out the duties of Adjutant for the eight months Captain Orr was on leave. (Cheers). He did not think that the report required any special comment but he thought that the Class Firing being carried out simultaneously with the Rifle Meeting was a very good innovation. The importance of Volunteering was being recognised more and more everyday, and in his opinion it was an absolute necessity. This was not so apparent in time of peace, but in time of war Volunteers, especially in this country, would be necessary. He thought that every able bodied European should be capable of tendering assistance to the Empire in time of need. Perhaps Volunteers may not think they were sufficiently appreciated, but they must not mind that, and he was perfectly convinced that if ever the Military were withdrawn from this place the H. V. Rifles may be perfectly certain that their presence would be much appreciated. Bearing this in mind it was the duty of every Volunteer to make himself efficient not only in shooting but in being able to judge distance. A man who was not able to judge distance was, in his opinion, on a par with a third class shot. For when it comes to actual results much of their shooting was nullified if they were not able to accurately judge distance. To become a good soldier, it was necessary to be of good mental and bodily physique with nerve and courage. It was not to be expected that they would come up to the standard of Regulars. The General then went on to say that he would be shortly leaving the station and he greatly regretted that he had not seen more of the Volunteers. Had his duties been less in the winter it would have given him much pleasure to have been at their last camp; and he concluded by saying: "I wish you all prosperity and the best of good luck. I feel perfectly certain that if you are ever called upon to turn out you will acquit yourselves like men (Loud cheers). Mrs. Bayley then graciously presented the prizes, after which the Hon'ble Mr. Bayley, C. S. I., I. C. S., the Hony. Col. of the Corps, thanked them on behalf of Mrs. Bayley for the honour done her in being asked to present the prizes, which it was a great pleasure for her always to do. On his own account he desired to associate himself with all General Hamilton had said. He would specially congratulate Captain Sewell on his excellent shooting at Bisley and would like publicly to convey their gratification and appreciation that the Corps were able to produce such an efficient shot. He would also congratulate Captain Puzey on whom the Volunteer Decoration had just been bestowed. He was sure Captain Puzey would be proud to wear it. This Decoration only comes with many years of service, steady devotion to duty, the sacrificing of much leasure—and perhaps means—and he hoped that every Officer in the Corps would live to earn the same distinction (Loud cheers). The Volunteers were then called to attention, but Mr. Bayley came forward again and requested Major Duxbury to put them "at ease" as he wished to call for 3 hearty cheers for Colonel Pendlebury who, although suffering from a bad knee, was yet able to be present. It was a pleasure for them all to see him out and they hoped that he would have a speedy restoration to health and very soon be as active as usual. Cheers were then called for Mrs. Bayley and for General Hamilton.

The following are the concluding results:—

MATCH 8. HIS HIGHNESS THE NIZAM'S PURSE.—1,000 YARDS.

Sgt. Godden	32 points.
Sgt. Roach	30 "
Vol. Rolfe	29 "
Vol. Collins	28 "
Sgt. Torres	28 "
Vol. Gough	27 "

The Championship, viz. the highest aggregate in Maches 1 to 8.

Sergt.-Instr. Sweeting, 275 points. The I. V. R. A. medal and a money prize.

Vol. J. D'Silva	274 points
Lce.-Cpl. Speechley	267 "
Colour.-Sgt. Hillier	268 "

The Railway Board of Directors' Challenge Cup—900 yards.

"B" Co's team	158 points 1st
"K" Co's team	156 " 2nd

This was a very exciting finish, the last man who went down for 6 company being required to make an inner to win for his team, and he luckily made a bull.

The Cadet Championship, viz. the best aggregate score in Matches 1, 2, and 3.

Cadet M. Francis	99 points.
Corpl. Roach	99 "
Colour-Sgt. Cooper	91 "

The Long Range Aggregate. (For best scores in Matches 6, 7, and 8.)

Lce-Sergt. J. G. Dobbs ..... 92 "

The Volunteer Challenge Cup.—For the highest aggregate in Matches 1 to 6.

Colour-Sergt. E. V. Clarke ..... 221 points

Balli Brother's Challenge Cup.—Inter-Company team competition. 600 yards.

"K" Co.	245 points.
"B" Co.	219 "

Best Individual Score—Sergt Bennett ... 32 "

The "Bulletin" Cup.—For the best all round shot at the meeting.

Sergt-Instr. J. Sweeting	318 points

The Officers' Challenge Cup. 500 and 600 yards.

Lieut. E. N. Burn ..... 59 points.

FOREIGN CABLE COMMUNICATION.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

Great Britain.	Continent of Europe.	America.	Australia.	China.	Africa.
Via Teheran Perfect.	Via Teheran Perfect.	Via Brest Perfect.	Via Penang Perfect.	Via Penang Perfect.	Via Aden Perfect.
Via Turkey Perfect	Via Turkey Perfect	Via Valentia Perfect.	Via Amoor Perfect.	Via Amoor Perfect.	Via Cadiz Teneriffe Perfect.
Via Suez Perfect.	Via Suez Perfect.	Via Direct Cable Perfect.	....	Via Bhamo Interrupted	Via Lisbon St Vincent Perfect.

Latest dates of Foreign Messages received at Bombay from the United Kingdom during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m. of the 25th August 1907.

Difference in longitude allowed for.

Via	LATEST DATES. D.	H.	M.	TIME OCCUPIED IN TRANSMISSION. Hrs.	Mts.
Turkey	24	12	55 p m	7	19
Teheran	25	10	45 a m	0	23
Suez	25	1	p m	0	22

Time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay during the 24 hours ending 8 p. m., 25th Aug. 1907.

	Latest Date.	Maximum Time. Hrs.	Mts.	Minimum Time. Hrs.	Mts.
From Calcutta	25th Aug. 1907.	0	35	0	11
" Karachee	Ditto	0	16	0	5
" Madras	Ditto	0	16	0	1

NOTICES.

The Anglo-American Company notify that service gunboats between Trinidad and Amazons for telegrams destined for Venezuela have again been suspended. (27-8-06).

During the strike of Telegraph operators' telegrams for all places in United States, America, except New York City and Boston are subject to delay, and can only be forwarded at sender's risk. (14-8-07).

Cabled Para Pernambuco restored. (23-8-07).

Cabla Clara Maranhao interrupted. (22-8-07).

Turkish route right. (23-8-07).

Bhamo route to China interrupted beyond the Indian frontier between Tengyueh and Yungchang. (23-8-07.)

BY THE WAY.

MOSAIC LAW OR BRITISH?

The withdrawal of the Food Bear Bill recalls another measure of similar character which caused a good deal of discussion in the same part of the world when Barney Barnato still flourished. For some reason or other it was his delight mildly to scandalise the Cape Parliament, and he thought it a good joke deliberately to walk to his seat in the House while smoking a cigarette, then profess the utmost contrition when reminded that smoking was not permitted in that august assembly. Perhaps it was with some such purpose that he opposed a Bill designed to suppress excessive drinking in the Colony. "If a man will not eat, neither shall he drink—alcohol," was the purport of the measure. It was the American idea of the property sandwich in the saloon bar. But Barney would have none of it. "The other day," he told the House, "I walked some distance from Capetown, and being busily engaged in mentally reviewing the course of business of the Honourable House, I went on much farther than I had intended without noticing the time." The consequence was that he became involved in a serious problem in which he must set at naught either the law of Moses, or the law of the land, or the law of self-preservation.

THE PROBLEM STATED.

Upon his lengthy homeward way he grew conscious of a distressing thirst. So he entered the first hotel to which he came, and asked that he might be supplied with liquid refreshment. According to law, however, if he would drink, he must also eat. As he was never know to carry any ready money, it would probably have been a bad bargain for the licence-holder, in any event. Before the problem for the proprietor reached that stage however, one was presented to the millionaire. "According to law a drink could only be supplied as an accompaniment of a substantial meal," Barnato continued. "Mine host set before me a bottle of beer and a leg of roast pork." Nobody forgets that Barnato was a Jew. "Now, what was I to do?" he put it to the House. "If I drank the beer without eating the pork, I broke the law of the land. But if I ate the pork, I broke the law of Moses." If he denied himself both he must faint by the way. He left the problem unanswered, and so did the Cape Parliament.

P—IN'S SIGNATURE.

It would have required longer obituaries of David Christie Murray than have been vouchsafed to tell the half of his adventures. The better half would have been worth fuller telling. Printer's devil in his father's office, be learned, as Livingstone learned, by fixing a book on the machine at which he was working. A soldier for a year, he left just early enough to avoid "disintegrating the Royal Irish." Reporter, author, actor, novelist, editor, lecturer, he saw life in the Old World and the New. He loved to tell of his acting, and his shaven face and flowing locks suggested the stage, though the velvet jacket and Tennyson hat related to other occupations. He was proud of his heir, which was a mane of silk. It was his health barometer. A sharp attack of neuralgia, to which he was a martyr, would leave his locks quite bleached. "The colour will return when I am better," he would say. And as his health improved the whiteness of his hair did truly disappear, and a suggestion of the golden hue of his youth return.

A WALKING POSTER.

Though never unmindful of the importance of being Christie Murray, he was a brilliant talker. His conversation gave one a suggestion of what Macaulay must have been. This is not to suggest any close resemblance between the minds of the two men; it was suggested by one faculty which they had in common. Murray had probably the most underful memory of any man of his age. He remembered classical poetry and prose as he remembered his alphabet; he had half the works of modern poets by heart, and, given a clue, would reel off a fairly faithful version of any striking passage of modern prose which he had read. To sympathetic listeners he could be the most fascinating of companions—but they must be listeners. He was as touchy as a schoolgirl about his appearance. No matter what his garb, he was a fine, picturesque figure, and he knew it.

THE HOPE WHICH FAILED.

Sir Alexander Acland-Hood's memory has played him a little trick. Mr. Birrell is not the first Chief Secretary for Ireland who has failed to preserve the support and discipline of the Royal Irish Constabulary. A grave situation developed in Dublin through the action of this body of men just a quarter of a century ago. While the difficulties of Lord Spencer and Sir George Trevelyan were at their height, the R. I. C. quarrelled with their Inspector-General, and struck. The Dublin police, a separate force, also under the Government, at once followed suit. Mr. Herbert Paul gives us an alarming picture of the conditions at the time. In that year Irish society seemed, he says, on the brink of dissolution. Mr. Forster's failure to put down crime had been so complete that murderous, armed ruffians paraded the streets of Dublin. The Lord-Lieutenant and the Chief Secretary, whether in England or in Ireland, went in daily peril of their lives. The loyal classes were terrorised. Danger and death were threatened day and night by their open enemy, the Land League, and by secret organisations. The sheet anchor was the Royal Irish Constabulary—and that failed.

SIEGE CONDITIONS IN DUBLIN.

With the Royal Irish Constabulary, and their friends and sympathisers the ordinary Constabulary of Dublin, on strike in this perilous hour, the Irish capital had only military force to which to look for help. Soldiers were poured in, and the principal thoroughfare of the city had to be cleared at the point of the bayonet. Earl Spencer enrolled special constables for the emergency. A disloyal and incendiary Lord Mayor, angered at these attempts to nullify the strike of the two forces, threatened to call out an opposing force. The situation was saved by Lord Spencer, whose imperturbable serenity, Mr. Paul says, compelled respect, even at this critical moment when angry passions were raging and terror was at its height. The disputes with the police were settled, the men returned to duty, and from that moment the conditions gradually improved.

RECORD LEGISLATION.

The first visit of Queen Victoria to Ireland was assisted by Parliament. There had been a sort of Irish rebellion in the previous year, and men were lying under sentence of death for high treason. The tender heart of the Queen went out to these poor wretches, and she desired that their sentences should be commuted to penal servitude. But the extraordinary fact was now discovered that, though the Crown could respite a person condemned to death for a criminal offence, no such provision existed as to those guilty of high treason. For these to be pardoned a special statute must be enacted. The discovery was no sooner made than the Queen begged that such an Act should be passed. The measure was rushed through both Houses, by the goodwill of Parliament, in record time.

A ROYAL ISLAND.

The Isle of Wight, which once more has been basking in the sunshine of Royalty, has been a favourite haunt of British Sovereigns ever since the far-away days when, it is said, Ethelred the Unready spent a holiday there, with his Queen, nearly nine centuries ago. Queen Victoria fell in love with the beautiful island when, as a girl of fourteen, she spent a few delightful weeks, in company with her mother, at Norris castle, near East Cowes; and many of her happiest days were spent at Osborne House, her "dearest Albert's own creation, own work, own building, own laying out." George IV., in his Regency days—as also his brother, later William IV.—made many a trip on the Royal George from his beloved Brighton to Cowes, where like King Edward, he was an enthusiastic spectator of the yacht-racing. James II. frequently ran over to the island from Portsmouth and was loud in its praises; Charles II. held high revels in it with his boon companions, and once found the island a most hospitable one to be wrecked on. Charles I. first visited it as a boy of nine on a hunting trip with his father; Henry VIII. loved it—and so on, through the long line of our kings, to the distant days of Canute, who spent more than one delightful holiday across the Solent.

WEXFORD.

Wexford County, which promises to be the field of the decisive trial of strength between the Irish Parliamentary and Sinn Fein Parties is perhaps the most interesting county in Ireland from the ethnological point of view. No Irish county has been more frequently "planted," and, excepting the eastern Ulster counties, none presents so much evidence of the presence of the planter stock. The "model county," as it is called, because of its progressive character, is the bona county of the Gaelic MacMurroughs (Murphys) and Kavanaghs; and though the bearers of these old names are still numerous, they are closely pressed in the fight for public positions by the planter Fitzgeralds, Doyles, Esmondes, Prendergasts, Penders, Shaffords, Whites, Walses, Synnotts, Codds, Stokesct, Commisses and Flemings. But the planters, like the Geraldines in Munster, have become "more Irish than the Irish themselves," in a political sense, in spite of their Norman, English, and Welsh names. The Flemings are the descendants of a colony of Flemish weavers who were settled in the "model county" in the reign of Henry VII.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

The steamer Queriniba 4,937 tons, Captain W Smith, sailed yesterday for Calcutta, in ballast.

The B I S N Co's steamer Onpenta, 3,420 tons, Captain W Hill, sailed yesterday for Calcutta via Coast Ports, with a general cargo.

The B and P S N Co's steamer, Hoseinee, 993 tons Captain W E Jenkins, sailed on the 24th instant for Mauritius, with a general cargo.

The Japan Line steamer Totomi Maru, 2,464 tons, Captain M Winckler, sailed on Saturday last for Kobe &c, with a general cargo.

The B I S N Co's steamer Lawada, 2,124 tons, Captain C Lane, sailed on Saturday for Calcutta via Coast Ports with a general cargo.

The steamer Ferooze, 2,005 tons, Captain A. B Watson, arrived in harbour yesterday from Mauritius with a cargo of sugar and 22 deck passengers.

The B and P S N Co's steamer Nasere, 912 tons, Captain P S Primrose, arrived in harbour on Saturday evening from Jedah with a general cargo and 11 deck passengers.

The Japan Line steamer Yetorofu Maru, 3,067 tons, Captain K Sato, arrived in harbour on the 24th instant from Kobe &c, with a general cargo and 1 deck passenger.

The B I S N Co's steamer Kois, 1,205 tons, Captain A J Cole, arrived in harbour yesterday from Persian Gulf, with a general cargo, 42 cases opium and Mr Mellows and 25 deck passengers.

The B I S N Co's steamer Lhasa, 936 tons, Captain H. Mc Diarmid, arrived in harbour on Saturday from Karachi, with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Captain Grant Captain Hart, wife and 2 children, Mrs Crosier and 3 children, Captain Forsyth, Captain Scott, Lieut Reordon, Lieut Waterworth. Mr P J Ward, Mr T B Tucker, Captain Stewart, Mrs Johnson and 2 children, Mr D E Shroff, Mr Cowasji, Mr H Rhodes and 75 deck.

The Committee of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce have decided that Thursday, 22nd August, should be regarded as a Full Weather Working Day for Vessels in the Prince's and Victoria Docks.

MEN-OF-WAR & ROYAL INDIAN MARINE SHIPS.

IN GOVT. DOCKYARD

R I M S Hardinge	Comdr G A Rose	R I Marine
R I M S Margarita	Capt W L Kelly	Pearl Fishery
H I M S Investigator	Capt W G Beauchamp	R I Marine
H I M S Northbrook	Lt J F Wilson	R I Marine
H I M S Pallanrun	Capt Holloway	Survey Boat
Three Torpedo Boats		Royal Navy
R I M S Minto	Lt Comdr Harderu	R I Marine

In the stream.

R I M S Dufferin	Comdr H S Black	R I Marine

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR—August 24

Capri	3781	Belsito	P & R S N Co
Dwarka	750	Morzon	M M & Co
Gerd	750	Andreasen	F F O & Co
Ipswick	613	Wallace	Shah S N Co
Lalpoora	3124	Hodgson	M M & Co
Mazagon	3522	Powell	P & O Co
Nairung	2902	Thom on	Turner Morrison & Co
Namahera	1961	Abbott...Calcutta, &c	M M & Co
Orissa	3525	Kelsie	M M & Co
Oriental	3385	Tocquen	P & O Co
Shahnoor	1783	Foster	Shah S N Co
Shahjehan	3566	Davison	Shah S N Co
Shah Najam	3751	Davison	Shah S N Co
Xema	446	Mohamad...Kchi...N F	The Shah S N Co
Yetorofu Maru	3067	Sato	N Y Kaisha

VESSELS IN DOCK—August 24.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Shed.	Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.	Agents.
A	Hindoo	3156	Jones	Hull	4-9	F Muir & Co
B	Dinbigh Hall	3211	Dowse	Lpool	29-8	K Nixon & Co
C & D	City of Manlter	3562	Findlay	Kchi	27-8	K Nixon & Co
F	Unguem	1656	Clark	Dunkirk	29-8	K Nixon & Co
M	Caledonia	3429	Tocque	London	31-8	P & O Co
N	Bechuana	3638	Crone	Baltimore	27-8	R A Willis
O	Somali	1622	Tanou	Zhar	20-8	A Strandes
Q	Kirkfield	2270	Dermody	Dunkirk	1-9	W & J G & Co

H W P D

Babuduri	529	Fakeers	N F	Bo S N Bo
Kaveri	553	Mahomed	Bnagar	27-8 Bo S N Bo
Satrunji	547	Hoosein	N F	Bo S N Co

VICTORIA DOCK.

2	Circassia	4315	Haig	Lpool 27-8 W & A G & Co
3	Commodore	2913	Boss	Hull 27-8 W & A G & Co
5	Gloamin	2346	Learmouth	Kchi 27 8 F Muir & Co
8	Silesca	3340	Bergullan	Trieste 1-9 A L S N Co
9	Schonfels	3611	Kloppenburg	Kchi 31-8 Glade & Co
10&11	Totomi Maru	3413	Winckler	Kobe 24-8 N Y Kaisha
12	Oceana	3507	Hayward	Shanghai 3-9 P & O Co
14	Lhasa	936	McDiarmid	Kchi 30-8 M M & Co
16	Madura	1373	Elton	Busreh 26-8

SCIENTIFIC NOTES.

THE ROE-DEER.

One of the most interesting and beautiful of the indegenous mammals of England which have survived until the present time is the graceful little red roe-deer, which although fairly plentiful in some of our wilder or protected woodland districts, is rarely seen by casual sojourners in the country; for not only are roe-deer extremely shy and wary, but their small bodies are difficult to detect in their thickly wooded, tangled haunts. Much smaller than the fallow-deer, the roe measures only forty-eight inches, as an average, from nose to tail, standing from twenty-five to twenty-seven inches in height at the withers; it is a hardy little creature, and Mr. J. E. Millais, in his "Mammals of Great Britain and Ireland," tells us that from a close study of the horns of the roe of the Pleistocene age and of to-day, he has come to the conclusion that not only has no deterioration taken place after all these centuries, but that the horns of the roebuck of the present day exceed in weight and size those of prehistoric times. And yet, hardy as it is, this capriotine deer would have disappeared had it not been for protection and partial reintroduction, for it has never been entirely extinct in England, and Naworth, in Cumberland, has always been one of its habitants. In Dorsetshire, in the Blackmoor Vale country, and other districts where there is good cover, roe-deer are plentiful, Lord Dorchester having reintroduced them from Perthshire in 1800. There are a few in the New Forest, and in the years 1884 and 1885 Mr. Edward North Buxton tried the experiment of transferring some of the Dorsetshire individuals from their native haunts to Epping Forest, where, it is very interesting to note, they are doing well, in spite of its being a great pleasure-ground for the public. Very few, however, of the trippers or casual visitors to Epping Forest ever catch a glimpse of the bright-red-dish coats of these active little creatures. As in other deer, the antlers of the roe are deciduous, the first growth being a single spike, and with three tines in its completed form; although there are occasional accentricities and malformations, some due, no doubt, to accidents to the horns during the annual growth, especially when in the tender stage of "velvet." Roe-deer love the wooded glens and forest thickets. They are not gregarious like the red-deer or the fallow; they are much more solitary in their habits, and prefer a more hermit-like existence in the woods. The buck is not strictly monogamous, but he has a single mate during the summer, going off by himself in the early part of August and returning to his mate, with her two fawns, at the end of September Now that we have developed in recent years something of a public spirit in the way of preserving our fauna from destruction, it is to be hoped that this beautiful little deer will never be allowed to become extinct.

THE SEPARATION OF THE MOON.

It is now more than a quarter of a century since Professor G. Darwin published his view that it was perhaps sixty million years ago that the moon separated from the earth, and conjectures have often been made as to the precise portion of the surface from which the moon had its origin. Where is the scar must have been left behind at its birth? The general conclusion is that there is no other place from which the moon could have been torn but from that part of the globe where continents are now lacking—viz that which is now covered by the waters of the Pacific Ocean. Professor Pickering has recently examined the grounds for this view and for various reasons he is led to believe that the hypothesis is supported by modern science. He finds an analogy between the Oceanic volcanic island formed after the withdrawal of the moon and the small craters scattered over the lunar "seas." Volcanoes frequently lie on arcs of circles and if the circles of which they are a part were completed these circles would in size and form be extremely like the maria of the moon. For instance around the China Sea as centre is grouped the volcanic system of the Philippines, Celebes Java, Sumatra, the Malay Peninsula and South China to the west of Canton. This circle would have a diameter of 2,000 miles. The Japan Sea, in the same way, is surrounded by an incomplete circular arc, while that around the Behring Sea is elliptical in shape. Another point on which explanation is offered is the strong similarity between the two sides of the Atlantic Ocean. Before the birth of our neighbour the crust of the earth was about thirty-six miles thick, and was not quite so dense as the present density of the moon. In those days the period of rotation was about five hours and it was now than three-fourths of the crust was wrenched away by the force of the solar tides. Beneath the crust the material was liquid owing to the high temperature, or was kept solid by the pressure of the material above. The fourth that remained after the great convulsion was rent in two by the shock, and formed the two great continental masses of the Old and New Worlds. Like two vast icebergs they floated on the liquid surface, and under the influence of the lunar tides they drifted apart, leaving between them the Atlantic and the Arctic Oceans. Australia was split off from the South of India or the East of Africa, and in like manner took up in time its present position on the surface of the globe.

[illegible] SURFACE.

[illegible]h, of Landstuhl, who has just published [illegible]o.) the results of the researches of twenty [illegible]nographical labours, holds that the surface [illegible]overed by a thick layer of ice. In the first [illegible] that there probably never was an [illegible]moon, and even if there had been [illegible]n dissipated into space ages ago. [illegible]re can be no water. The less the [illegible]e of water the less heat is requir-[illegible]ng point. Under an air-pump [illegible]oil at a temperature of Odeg. [illegible]l therefore boil on the surface [illegible]t on that planet there can be [illegible] air there is nothing to stop [illegible]rface must be exposed to the [illegible]—the absolute zero, 273deg. [illegible] of water. Hence the moon [illegible]k layer of ice. As to the [illegible]ges on the surface. Herr [illegible]t the early maps cannot be [illegible] to any single one of the [illegible]e maps such as that of [illegible]atively recent times, has [illegible], for instance, a crater [illegible]as no objective existence, [illegible]an 300 pits and small crater [illegible], and leaves out seventeen [illegible]possible to miss. In the [illegible]seen what he ought to [illegible]rument at his disposal, [illegible]o have seen in the [illegible]ite spots, which he [illegible]uthor expresses his [illegible]eye has ever seen a [illegible]res of the moon's [illegible] of his convictions. [illegible]ons of Professor [illegible]as in the neigh- [illegible] enough has been [illegible]nd seas in the case [illegible]act that the object [illegible]st in that form." [illegible]merican astronomer [illegible]dition without proper [illegible]quainted with the [illegible]ntain.

[illegible]KE.

[illegible] the tobacco habit were [illegible] in the closing session of the British Medical Association. [illegible]igorously condemned smoking [illegible]The Effect of Tobacco by Smoking [illegible] the Nation." He said he had come [illegible]t the habit could not be defended on [illegible] Medical science distinctly taught that [illegible]ed a deadly poison called nicotine, [illegible] was especially injurious to growing boys. [illegible]nd thousands of boys were growing up to be [illegible]nds. Cigarette smoking, which was common [illegible]e as well as men and boys, was certainly a [illegible]er, and boys were killing themselves by [illegible] thousands. The habit was dangerous in [illegible]us ways, and he believed that the con- [illegible] smoking and insanity was closer than [illegible]lieved. Smoking could not be justified [illegible]rofession until it was proved by medical [illegible]he habit did not produce weakness or [illegible]ceding generations. The only thing [illegible] for was that it kept off mosquitoes. [illegible]e and defended the cause, charging [illegible]n being an extremist. Many minute [illegible]s were incapable of living in tobacco [illegible], and this was, surely, one reason for [illegible]posite view to Dr. Tidswell, who repre- [illegible]cco as such a terrible thing. Against [illegible]oking, of course, all the medical profession [illegible]ak very strongly. Both Dr. G. C. McWalter [illegible]) and Dr. Wynce (Leigh) confirmed Dr. [illegible]ory's conclusions. The first-named added that [illegible]e had found amongst young patients that non-smokers were more prone to tuberculosis than smokers. He denied that smoking was injurious to the teeth. Dr Wynce declared that he had always smoked to excess, and he had no particular fault to find with his health As to whether he was shortening his life, he could not argue that matter with Dr. Tidswell until he was dead. In conclusion, the president of the State Medicine Section, Dr. Newsholme Bright, said that he would not like it to go forth as the dictum of the section that smoking had any effect at all in the prevention of tuberculosis. Surely one would expect to find more non-smokers than smokers amongst young patients. Tobacco smoke could only kill the consumptive germ when it was in so concentrated a form as to [illegible] the smoker himself. Smoking carriages and public-house bars were usually redolent of Tobacco fumes, yet they were amongst the chief places in which the bacilli abounded.

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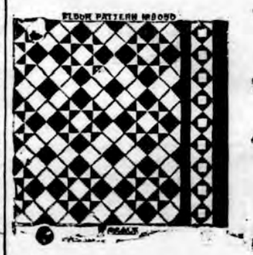

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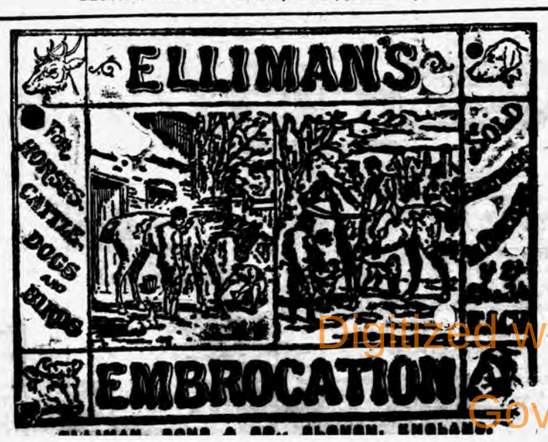

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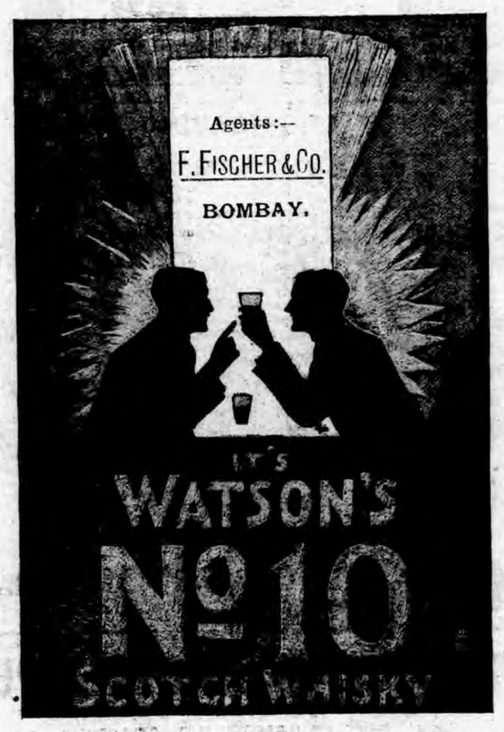

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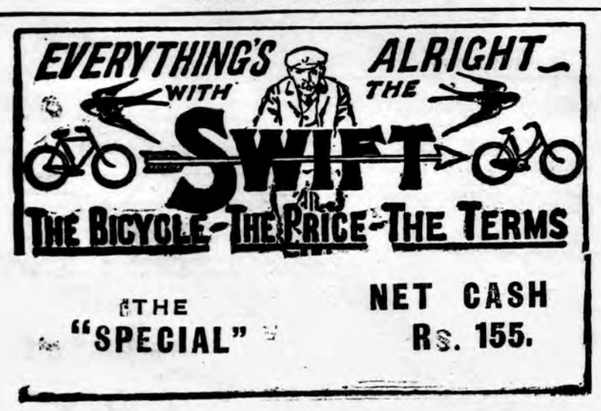

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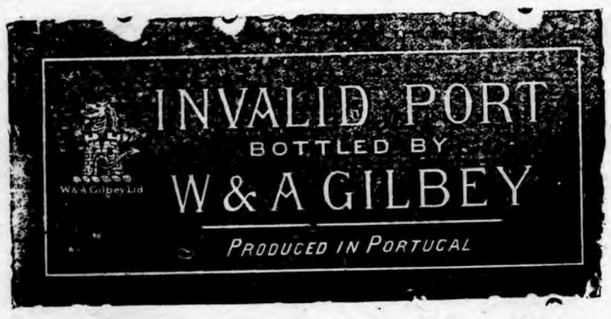

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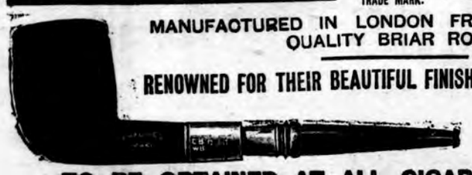

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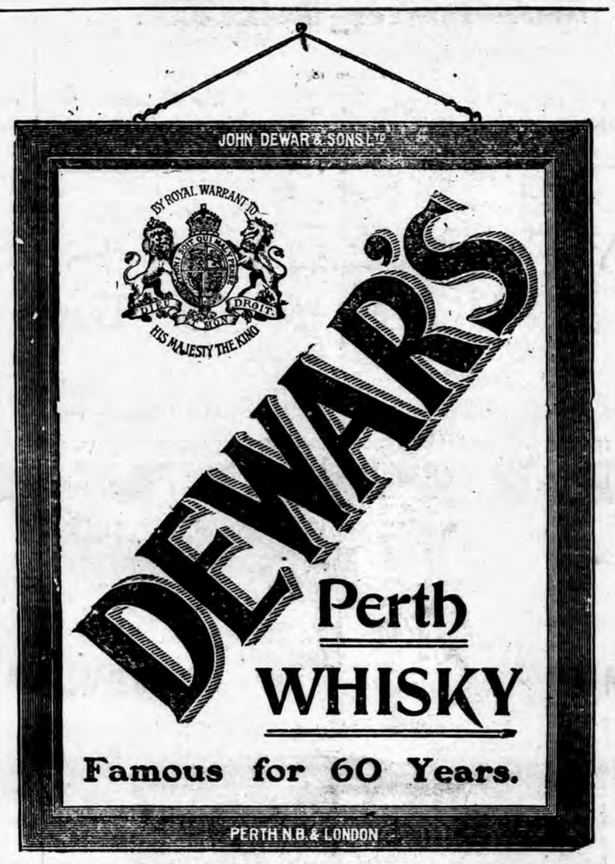

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